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BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,710—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1902.

PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheeler	8th Nov.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheeler	29th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheeler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked a Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	C. Beien	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 860.	Rs. 307-8.	Rs. 185.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	S. Mecozzi	5005	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Passevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 419-8	Rs. 185

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 58, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th November, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,332	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 12th November 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" Captain T. MURAI, 3,282 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 10th November.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th October 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY the 13th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th November.

FOR DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "SATARA," 5,050 tons, on or about 17th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 11th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 6th November, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ANCHOR LINER.

S. S. "MASSILIA" of 6,000 TONS.
SAILING BOMBAY to MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about 12TH NOVEMBER, 1902.

HAS excellent First Class Accommodation in large 2 and 3 Berthed Cabins, on the Bridge Deck. She is fitted with all modern improvements and conveniences with Electric Light throughout.

PASSAGE RATES :—

	Rs.
To Marseilles	605.
To London Overland via Marseilles	680.
To Liverpool all the way by Sea	660.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRICA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Ahrens	10th Nov. 1902
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	O'Swald	24th Nov. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 16th Oct., 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Nov. 1902.
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

PLEASE NOTE.—Our renowned specifics for HYDROCELE and ASTHMA give immediate relief. Perfect cure guaranteed, Price Rs. 5 each, Numerous obstinate cases cured very shortly and satisfactorily. Apply only to P. G. MUKHERJI, V. C. WORKS, Ranaghat, Bengal.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

COOMBE'S XXXX STOUT & McEWAN'S ALE ON DRAUGHT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS

TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES
PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR
CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS
AND ENJOY A LARGER
SALE THAN ANY OTHER
BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

NO ONE CAN DO WITHOUT BOOTS!
WHERE TO GET THEM?
FROM
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE,
WHERE MONSTROUS STOCK OF ENGLISH AND COUNTRY
BOOTS AND SHOES
ARE NOW ON SHOW.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
Mofussil Orders forwarded by V. P. Post,

CARRIMBHOY DAWOODJEE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
NO. 5 YUSSOOF BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

OUR NEW UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO.

WITH FULL COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES.

WITH a view to meeting many enquiries for an Upright Pianoforte of smaller dimentions than the usual range of Uprights without reducing the compass and volume of tone, and an instrument also that will stand the CLIMATE OF INDIA, we have the pleasure to state that after repeated trials, spread over many years, we have succeeded in securing an instrument that we can now confidently say will fulfil all the requirements of a DISTRICT PIANO and a Piano of a size that will meet the wants of those living in SMALL FLATS IN BOMBAY, where larger Pianos would occupy more space in a room than can be generally afforded.

We have subjected this model to the most severe tests and have been absolutely convinced that with reasonable care it will give the utmost satisfaction for many years.

Its capacity for standing in tune is quite up to the standard expected in the larger and more valuable models, and it possesses all the musical qualities so much desired by musicians—ELASTIC TOUCH, FULL TONE, excellent REPETITION ACTION, and EXTRAORDINARY POWER.

Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass plates, overstrung or cross strung 7 Octaves, trichord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets. Height, 49 inches; Width, 56 inches.

CASH, RS. 525.

On the Hire System... ... { 12 months, Rs. 45 per month.
24 ,, ,, 26 ,,

EXTRAS.

Woollen Cover	Rs. 15	Zinc-lined Case	Rs. 25 0
Piano Stool	,, 18	Set of 4 Insulators	,, 4 8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

C. M. PHESANIA,

MERCER,
117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.

THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
SPECIAL COLD DISHES
FOR DINNER PARTIES
SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.
MENUS ARRANGED
AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED
FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.
NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

5 1-lb. tins sent post free for Rs. 5 4.
A 7-lb. Cannister ,, for Rs. 7.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,
CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

WANTED qualified SURVEYORS on pay rising from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials.

R. S. F. FAGAN,
Acting Conservator of Forests, S. C.,
Belgaum, 3rd November, 1902.

TO BE LET

THE SECOND FLOOR of the ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, suitably arranged for occupation by several Offices. The premises afford the finest accommodation in the Fort, being central and open to the breeze on all sides. Apply for particulars to

THE MANAGER,
Oriental Life Assurance Co., Bombay.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SECRETARY who shall be liable to dismissal only by the vote of three-fourths of the whole body of Municipal Commissioners or by the vote of a majority with the concurrence of the President. Pay Rs. 350 per mensem, rising to Rs. 500 by annual increments of Rs. 50. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, should be forwarded to

THE PRESIDENT,
Ahmedabad Municipality,
before the 15th instant.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF COTTON SPINNING MILLS.

THE Undersigned hereby invite OFFERS for the purchase of the COTTON SPINNING MILLS situated at Rayapuram, Madras, which is now in their possession. The property known as the SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS which consists of a large Plot of Ground measuring about Thirty thousand square yards, partly freehold and partly leasehold and two Cotton Spinning Mills standing thereon with separate sets of Engines and Boilers and consisting of about twenty-two thousand Ring and Mule Spindles in working order.

Intending purchasers are requested to send their offers not latter than 30th November 1902. For further particulars and information application may be made to the Undersigned at No. 17, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOKULDAS NARANJEE,
SORABJI CURSETJI SETT,
Trustees for the Debenture Holders,
THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

FRESH STOCK OF
ENGLISH DUNLOP SOLID
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
JUST RECEIVED.
Prices Moderate. Every Size.

	Rs.	a.
DUNLOP COVER	18	0
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Cycle Dealers, Platers, Repairers, etc.,
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS,
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To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy
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E. DUCKETT & CO.,
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
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III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

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WITHOUT ME
THE TIME THE TIME
THE TIME
DO YOU KNOW

that we have received a large consignment of Gent's Tivoli Watches.

Nickel open-faced Keyless, at... Rs. 5 each.
Silver open-faced Keyless, at... „ 8 each.
(Ladies or Gents.)

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

We especially draw the attention of the public to our Courvissor Watches. There is nothing to compare with them in equality. They are beauties in themselves and a mere glance at their finish with full jewels and polished movements of the latest improvement will convince anyone that they are beyond competition.

Rs. 17. Rs. 20. Rs. 25.
(Capped.)

Our Cheap but Reliable
WATCHES.

Rs. 7. Rs. 9. Rs. 10. Rs. 12.

These Watches are warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and can stand fair wear and tear.

English make, Timepieces, at Rs. 3-8 Plain.
Do. do. at Rs. 4, Carriage.
Do. do. at Rs. 5, (Alarming).

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

We guarantee our Watches and Timepieces to keep in correct working order for the above period, and during this time we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainsprings, oiling, &c., for which no charge will be made.

REPAIRS.

We undertake all kinds of repairs under the hands of skilful workmen who have our special supervision.

JEWELLERY OF LATEST DESIGNS MADE TO ORDER.

C. ARDESHER & CO.,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

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AGENCY,
37, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND
MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 280 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay fancy prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8, G. and J. Cover Rs. 13. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE for a paying Guest from 1st December, with European Family in New Flat at Middle Colaba. Apply to "RUS IN URBE," care of Manager "Bombay Gazette."

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co. 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

WEAK MEN! DELICATE WOMEN.—Peter's Brain Panacia is for you! The great in vigorating tonic of the day for the Nerve, Muscle and Brain.—MADON SONS & Co, The Original Madon's Pharmacy No. 16-18, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

FOR WHATEVER you need in the Household or for furnishing Camp or Bungalow please apply to Wm. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

SECURITY GIVEN by advertiser, a writer on popular Scientific Subjects, for people wishing to enter private employment, such as Manager or Secretary, etc. Apply Box "No. 928N," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette".

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready, in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-6-2 per case at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.........£562,500

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The Bank of England.
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JOHN K. MOIR,
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2 years at 5½ „ „

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Manager.
Bombay, 10th October 1902.

BANKS.

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Reserve Fund......... „ 14,00,000
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	Per cent. Per Annum
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„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart I., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (formerly consisting of three separate pieces of land) with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses and buildings standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Row, in the Sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,025 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, partly by the property of Pestonjee Framjee Darji, partly by the property of Jamsetjee Framjee Khatoke, and partly by the property of Motlibai, widow of Maneckjee Nowrojee Wadia, on the west by Hornby Road aforesaid, on the north partly by the property of the said Pestonjee Framjee Darji, partly by a Sweeper's passage, and partly by the Parsee Fire-temple called or known as Dadysett's Agiary, and on the south partly by the property of Rustomjee Dadabhoy Sethna, partly by the property of the said Jamsetji Framji Khatoke, partly by the property of the said Motlibai, widow, partly by the property of Pochajee Sorabjee Pocha, partly by the property of Cowasjee Edulijee Mody, partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Framjee Dhondee, partly of the property of Bezanjee Allbless, and partly by the property of Bai Awabai Framjee Petit, and which said piece of land, messuages and hereditaments were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 5 and 10-12, and are now assessed under Nos. 2127, Hornby Road, and No. 10-12, Bomonjee Lane, and ward Nos. 1365 and 1390, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 186, 188, and 189, Collector's new Nos. 5041, 5045, old Survey Nos. 1258, 1259 and 6, and new Survey Nos. 9398 and 9395, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, deceased, and are now in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

1 D. B. C. F. rifle by E. Paton and Son.

The property of a deceased gentleman—

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Ex. S. S. Neidenfels.

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1 English rubber-tyred ralli cart, by Victoria Carriage Works, London.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

A large quantity of surplus stock of an English firm consisting of bentwood arm chairs, tin and enamelled ware, leather bags, holdalls, footballs, English canvas stretchers, tennis bats, cricket kit, table stoves, games, water filters, ice-cream machines, freezers, patty pans, jelly mould, pie dishes, leather water bottles, &c. &c.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 116, and 117, Charniwadi Lane, Nos. 189-193, Lohar Chawl Street, Nos. 15, 17, 19, 1 and 2, 21-23 and 25-27 (1), Antobawadi Lane, Nos. 9-11, 42-46, 50-60 and 148, Patakwadi Lane.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Marine Lines, next to 23rd Bombay Rifle Mess, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished, entire suit of dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture of the latest design and best workmanship by John Roberts and others, rich glass and porcelain ware, best platedware, drawing-room suit, drawing room cabinets, single and double bevelled glass, mirror door almyras, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, first rate pictures, one English eight-day clock, &c., &c. the property of Major W. T. DELAMAIN.

Catalogues are published, at the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Under instructions from Javeri Maneckial Ghelabhoy, the executor of the late Jain Philosopher, Mr. Veerchand Raghaojee Ghandi, B.A. Barrister-at-law, M. R. A. S. Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms very valuable library of the above named deceased,

Consisting of books, on Buddhism, Theosophical books, books on Jainism, books on philosophy and literatures, law books, books on education, Medical books, books on history and biography, Commercial books, books on arts, industries and ethletic, books on astrology, palmistry and phrenology, Parliamentary Reports on Commerce, Finance, Railways, etc. etc.

Catalogues are publised and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and John Roberts, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Madras cane matting, set of aluminium cooking utensils, valuable library, Incandescent gas lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. T. CANDY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 7 a.m., on the day of sale.

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Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, Indian carpets, table ornaments, lamps, large fowl house, etc., the property of Commander G. S. HEWETT and J. BROOKS, Esq.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadur, Hansali Road, opposite the Portuguese Boy's School, (near the Dadur Station), the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, platedware, Boudoir cottage piano by Soundy and Co, in good order, child's pony, lamps, pictures, carpets, table ornaments, Cutch silver ware, etc., the property of G. M. GREGDU, Esq.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods, and the following:—

Household furniture such as marble top table, teapoy, arm and without arm chairs, easy chairs, sideboard, meat-safe, whatnot, sofas, glassdoor, sliding cupboards, chiffonier, carved table, new Brussels carpets, square piano by Soundy.

1 upright iron frame piano by Squire, and Longson, of London, in good order.

1 surveying instrument with compass level and stand in box.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. W. W. THOLTHAM, consisting of teakwood furniture, wearing apparel, few books, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

Few lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light victoria,
1 second hand landau,
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 high wheel dog cart.

By order of Messrs. F. D. Press and Co. and on account and at the risk of Lakhmidass Damodar and Damodar Govindjee—

1 brand new rubber tyred wheel French-polished shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING ARTICLES FOR DRAWING ROOM DECORATIONS.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th, and FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, and next to the offices of Messrs. Ralli Bros., a large consignment of Japanese curiosities of various descriptions consisting of silk, embroidered folding screens, and table covers, silk pictures, large size flower jars, jardineers with flower pots, umbrella stands, flower holders, tea and breakfast sets, garden stands, hanging baskets, wall plates, figures, silk fans, view panels, photo albums, rich bronzeware Satsumaware, sugar pots, finger bowls, wall plates, lacquered ware, bead checks, China jars, etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 13th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "West View," Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery-ware and glassware, windproof table and standing lamps, pictures, table ornaments, semigrand pianoforte, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of W. TAYLOR, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF BICYCLES, BICYCLE ACCESSORIES, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINE, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Foras Road, Byculla, opposite the Iron Foundry, the stock-in-trade of Mr. Feroz Kamal, bicycle merchant, consisting of 20 gent's bicycles, 1 lady's new free-wheel Club Swift bicycle, bicycle accessories, 3 and 4 feet lathes, vice drilling machine, glass cupboards, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF RARE AND CHOICE PLANTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Walkeshwar Road, near the Police Station, a large garden consisting of about 100 varieties of choice palms varieties of ferns, dracena, crotons, maranta, alocasia, standard roses, baskets of ferns, varieties of asparagus, China, Madras and School of Art pots, Bangalore made hanging baskets, large size fish aquarium with stand, garden lawn, swings, etc. the property of RUTTONSEY LILADHUR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 7th November, 1902.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for deseases arising from inactive Liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£93 5/8	= —1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	= unchanged.
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= plus 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£35 3/8	= unchanged.
SILVER—		
Spot in London	23 3/16	= —1/16
2 months hence	23 3/16	= unchanged
Spot in New York	50 1/8	= —1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13	= plus 1/2
Berlin	20·45 3/4	= —1/4
New York Demand	4·86 7/8	= unchanged.
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= —1/8 pr ct
6 " " "	3 3/8 pr ct	= —1/8 pr ct
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	= unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1/4 pr ct	= unchanged
7 day market loans	2 3/4 pr ct	= —1/8 pr ct

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 0. Imports 500 bales. Arrivals closed irregular.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·38	4·37	4·35	4·35
—1	—1	unchanged,	—1
March-Apr.	**Apl.-May**	**May-June.**	
4·35	3·45	4·35	
—1	—1	—1	
June-July	**July-Aug.**		
4·35	4·34		
unchanged,	—1		

In New York.

2 days Receipts at the Port	1,29,000
" Do. last year	1,33,000
" Exports to Great Britain	18,000
Continent	9,000
Mid-Uplands	8 1-2 = —1-8
Futures, month of Dec.	8·26 = —14
Do. do. March	8·12 = —14

In New Orleans—

Spot	7 15-16 = —1-16
Futures month of Feby.	7·97 = —13
Do. May	8·04 = —14
Tone at close	steady

METALS.

Copper Brazier £64-10.

Yellow Metal 5 3-4.

Tin Plates 12s.-9d.

Bar iron Belgium £5-1-0.

Iron Corrugated sheets £11-5-0.

Basic Steel Bars £5-1-0.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore sellers Nov.-Dec. Antwerp 35s. = —3d.

Rapeseed.—Brown sellers Nov.-Dec. Antwerp 31s. 3d. Tone of Rapeseed dull.

Linseed.—Bold business done April-May Amsterdam 43s. 6d. Tone of Linseed quiet.

Coffee in New York 5 1-4 = —1-8.

Arrivals.—Steamer R Rubattino.

Freight.—Cardiff to Bombay 9s. nominal.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow			36·6
Do	do	Mutton do	37·6

General tone of Tallow Auction steady.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 29,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta.		
" 10,60,000	do.	Bombay.
" 9,80,000	do.	Madras.

Rs. 50,00,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Tenders at the above rate received 1 per cent.

Average rate of allotment 15·96.

Total amount of Council Bills sold during the week including last public sale Rs 40,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs 50,00,000

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		1s 3 15-16d	1s 3 31-32d
Bank Demand		1s 3 31-32d	1s 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s 4 5-32d	
Do 6 do do		1s 4 5-16d	
French France 3 do do		169 1-4	
Marks 3 do do		137 3-4	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		124	
Shanghai 30 " "		168	
Japan 30 " "		152 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98-1
1st Settlement	Rs. 97-15

Money Market—Tone quiet,

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	6th November	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	15th October	4 do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4 do.

SEEDS,

	Rs.	a.	
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	8	0	
Forward April-May	7	11	sellers
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet,			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	3 to 5 4	
Do. Forward April-May	5	13	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	12	
do. Forward	0	0	
Yellow Guzerat Ready	0	0	
do. Forward April-May	6	5	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	10	
Forward April-May	7	5 6	
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	25	4	
Forward April-May.	25	4	
Groundnuts—Tone steady.			
Forward	36	8	
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet but steady.			
Howree Khandesh Ready	39	0	
15 per cent. Mxd.	39	8	
25 " "	38	4	
50 " "	37	0	
Black Kutnee	33	8 to 33 4	

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Total imports	3,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
4·31	4·32	4·32	4·31	
—4	—5	—4	—4	
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**	**June-July.**	**July. Aug.**
4·31	4·31	4·31	4·31	4·30
—1	—4	—4	—4	—4

COTTON.—Messrs. Neill have wired that their circular will be very bearish and estimating the American Crop at 11 1-2 to 12 million bales. This, coupled with the fall in prices in America, caused a very quiet feeling locally and prices opened at a decline and gave way further during the day.—There was almost no demand from either exporters or mills.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	195	March.
F. G. Bengals	155	Jany.
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	165	
Good Bhownuggur	165-8	May.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 5th November 1902:—

Cotton	1,260 bales.
Wheat	774 cwts.
Linseed	1,354 "
Rapeseed	441 "
Gingellyseed	14,801 "
Poppyseed	101 "
Groundnuts	127 "
Castorseed	132 "
Rice	1,529 "
Myrabollams	398 "
Cottonseed	5,350 "

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 5th November 1902:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage on the evening of the 29th October 1902		33,36,000
Do. Government Silver on do. do.		1,10,45,000
Total		1,43,81,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage	18,36,000	
Do. do. Government	9,74,000	
		28,10,000
		1,71,91,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of	13,70,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	—	
New coin paid to the Indore Darbar	10,00,000	
		23,70,000
Balance on evening of the 5th November 1902		1,48,21,000
The Balance comprises—silver held on account of the tenders	38,02,000	
Silver held on account of the Government	1,10,19,000	
	1,48,21,000	
There is in addition awaiting Assay:—	Rs.	
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage	52,67,000	
Bullion belonging to Government	24,75,000	
	77,42,000	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHOLMONDELEY—November 2, at Indore, the wife of Edward Chandos Cholmondeley, of a son.

HARTLEY—October 28, at Edgeworth, Simla, the wife of J M Hartley, Public Works Accounts, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARTON—October 30, at Mardan, from the effect of an accident at Polo, Major Francis John Herbert Barton, Officiating Commandant, "Queen's Own" Corps of Guides, aged 41 years.

CYRIL WOOD—October 31, at Balmont House, Ootacamund, Eric Campbell, the infant son of Captain and Mrs Cyril Wood, aged 3 days.

FALKLAND—October 25, at Darjeeling, Arthur Patrick, the dear son of Lancelot and Kate Falkland, Supply and Transport Corps, aged 17 years, 11 months and 18 days.

STANSBURY—October 30, at Dacca, Charles Montague, third son of the Rev J F Stansbury, D D, late Head Master of the Oundle Grammar School, aged 62 years.

YOUNG—November 1, at Patiala, after a brief illness, Winifred Ethel, the wife of Major F Popham Young, aged 24 years.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING,

APPLY TO

SHAPURJI & CO.,

BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS.

To the ELITE of BOMBAY.

Over 32 Years in the Line.

No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

Bowen House, Apollo Bunder,
Bombay, 15th October, 1902.

MESSRS. SHAPURJI, & Co., have been my BAZAR AGENTS, and have always GIVEN SATISFACTION ever since I first dealt with them in 1891.

(Sd.) WALTER HARVEY,
Manager Departments Nos. 1, 2, & 3,
Army and Navy Co-operative Stores.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water 3-2m. 2-58a. Low water, 9-29m., 8-44a. Chandur Manufacturing Co., Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m. Promenade Concert, Esplanade Bandstand, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Satara and Monsoori left the docks yesterday.

THE Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-morrow, (Saturday instead of to-day (Friday), 6th Nov.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers D. Balduino and Bombay entered the docks and the steamers Aberlour and Mazagon left yesterday.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Bartley brought up on remand and again charged Hirjee Dayal alias Jija, with causing grievous hurt to one Buliram Nanayen, police havaldar No. 1410 B attached to the Bombay Police force. On the 17th October the havaldar was going on his rounds when he saw the accused and two others loitering about Clive Road. He told them to go away. The three men in consequence turned upon the policeman and assaulted him with bamboo sticks, inflicting serious injuries. He raised an alarm, which brought a number of policemen on the scene when the assailants ran away. The accused was chased and arrested, while his accomplices made their escape good. The Magistrate held that the conduct of the accused was intolerable and that the court must make an example of him. There was a record of six previous convictions against him and he was once bound over to keep the peace for a period of twelve months. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE EXPLOSION AT KAMATIPOORA.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector W. Wilkins of the Arms and Explosive Department, prosecuted one Vishwanath Bhawani, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, on a charge of manufacturing explosives without a license from the Commissioner of Police. The accused possessed a license to sell explosives in his shop at 5th Kamatipoora Lane; but he had no license to manufacture them. On the 22nd October last he employed a number of persons to make detonators in the rear of his shop. While thus engaged in the illicit manufacture of explosives, one of the female employees threw inadvertently a detonator in a basket containing over twenty such other explosives. The result of this was that an explosion took place, by which five of the persons engaged in the work were seriously injured, two of whom died subsequently. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 60, out of which Rs. 30 were awarded to one and Rs. 15 to each of the other two persons who were injured by the explosion.

HANGED HERSELF—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest regarding the death of Rajoobai, a Hindu woman aged twenty-five years, the wife of one Gunnoo Yellapa, a grass cutter. The evidence showed that the deceased married Gunnoo about three years ago and the couple lived together in 5th Lane, Kamatipoora. They had petty quarrels between them occasionally and on Tuesday night they had again an altercation over some money that had to be paid to a grain dealer for the rice purchased from him. The next morning Gunnoo asked deceased for two pice to get a cup of tea from a shop. She refused and abused Gunnoo, who retorted and left being very angry with her. When he came back in about half an hour after, he found the door closed from within. He knocked the door and shouted out, but receiving no reply climbed up to a window, and on looking in through the crevices saw the deceased hanging by a rope tied round her neck and suspended from a hook in the ceiling. Gunnoo then called in a carpenter and had the door forced open by him. He entered the room and on feeling the body of the deceased found that she was dead. The Police were informed, Inspector Alix arrived, cut the rope and took down the body. There was a box close to her body and her feet were about nine inches above the ground. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by hanging herself with a rope from a ceiling in her room.

A KIDNAPPED ORPHAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Krishna Ganu, Tulsiram Pandu, Bala Bhoilagi, Krishna Baji, and Pandu Bechar were charged with voluntarily assisting in disposing of a boy named Dania, aged six. It appeared that about the 22nd September last, Saibai, a Hindoo woman, residing at Golpitha found that her son Dania had stayed away from home. She made inquiries and failing to find the child she informed the Police. Dania was playing at the Duncan Road and a man named Bapu Yesu took him to his house at Pydownie. The boy was subsequently sold by Bapu and the accused to a Hindoo mendicant named Gunpatgir Gopsigir at Babulnath the same day for Rs 12. Eventually the police succeeded in arresting Bapu Yesu and placed him before Mr J. Sanders Slater at the Esplanade Police Court on a charge of kidnapping the boy Dania. The accused in the present case gave evidence against Bapu Yesu, who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and the boy restored to his mother. Further police investigations showed that the accused had also taken a prominent part in the disposal of the boy. Bapu Yesu had taken the boy to the house of the third accused who, with the other accused, went to Ganpatgir and sold the boy to him. Ganpatgir insisted on a document to be drawn up which was done in the name of Bapu Yesu and attested by the accused. Of the Rs. 12, the proceeds of the sale of the boy, two rupees were spent on liquor and the remaining were distributed among the accused, Bapu Yesu keeping Rs. 2 for himself. Accused said in their defence that Bapu had told them that the boy was an orphan child of his sister's and was very hardly treated. They believed in Bapu's word and attested the document. The Magistrate sentenced each of them to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment.

PUTTING POISON INTO A GRINDING MILL.

MR. C. R. ROPER, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, in September last, convicted Hanmantgowda bin Yellapgowda of murder, and sentenced him to death. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Tuesday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. V. V. Ranade appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

There were three accused in the case, the first two being charged with abetment of murder, and No. 3 with murder. Two brothers, Venkappa and Govind lived alone in a house in the village of Radder Timapur. On the 23rd April last accused No. 3 went to their house and Venkappa, the elder brother, saw No. 3 putting something into his grinding mill, and asked him what it was. Accused replied that he had put in some odd grains of jowaree which were lying about. The same evening some jowaree was ground in the mill by the brother, and they ate bread made from the jowaree thus ground. Shortly after eating, both brothers became seriously ill. Govind died the following afternoon, and Venkappa the next morning. The latter had related to a relation the conduct of accused No. 3 and expressed a suspicion against him. He again narrated the same story before a panch and his statement was recorded. The police searched for accused No. 3, but could not find him. The corpse of Govind was dispatched to the dispensary at Guladgud, and Venkappa was sent at the same time for treatment, but died on the way. The hospital assistant found that both men had died from the effects of an irritant poison; some of the ground jowaree which was remaining in the mill, and some of the bread made on the night in question, were forwarded to the dispensary. The Chemical Analyser certified that both the jowaree and the bread contained arsenic, and that the same poison was detected in the internal organs of both the deceased. Accused No. 3 was further discovered to have bought arsenic at the shop of a licensed poison-vendor in Kerur on the day before the brothers became ill. No. 3 was subsequently apprehended but escaped from custody, and ultimately surrendered himself to a magistrate. Accused No. 1 was the father, and No. 2 a relation, of accused No. 3. The motive for the murder was supposed to be in connection with a previous futile attempt to persuade Govind to divorce his wife in order that she might be re-married to accused No. 2. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were said to have had money transactions in connection with this matter, and were therefore charged with abetment. Mr. Roper was quite satisfied from the evidence generally that the murder was committed mainly because Govind was unwilling to grant his wife a divorce. But he could not hold from the evidence on the record that accused Nos. 1 and 2 were proved to have either helped, instigated, or conspired for the perpetration of the murder. Agreeing with the assessors, Mr. Roper found Nos. 1 and 2 not guilty and directed their acquittal and discharge. Looking to all the circumstances, he could not feel that this was a case where he should be justified in not inflicting the extreme penalty of the law. The accused No. 3 had deliberately and cruelly poisoned to death two of his fellow men without any excusable provocation. Murder by various methods was a too common offence in this district, and murders by poisoning, when proved, should be met with the severest punishment possible for the sake of example. There were doubtless others cognisant of accused's intention, but it was not shown that any one actually aided him in the commission of his nefarious design. He was accordingly sentenced to death.

Their Lordships confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal.

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SERVANT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Sallay Mahomed Dharamsey, a Khoja, charged one Cassum Noormahomed with criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of cash and ornaments of the value of Rs. 8,536 and with embezzlement of the same. Mr. Kama, of Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant, in the information, stated that he was, along with Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, Bakshebbai Sheriff, and Goolam Hoosein Mooraj, an executor of the last will of one Hajee Alarakhia Nathoo. The accused was employed in the service of Hajee Alarakhia for about eight years prior to his death. After his death, the executors took the accused in their service to look after and manage under their directions the property of the deceased. On the 25th September last the accused was given the ornaments with directions to deposit them in the safe at the office of the executors at Nishanpada. The accused also used to recover outstandings due to the estate of the deceased. On the 3rd October last, the executors on examining the books of account found that the accused had in his hands Rs. 3,536 as cash balance. The accused was asked to produce the amount, which he failed to do, and disappeared. The safe was then examined, and the ornaments were not found there. It was further ascertained that the accused had misappropriated a further sum of Rs. 1,200, which was given to him to be deposited in the national Bank of India. A warrant was issued against him, and he was arrested on the 28th ultimo. The accused admitted that out of the amount of Rs. 3,536 he had spent Rs. 1,200 on the shop and the rest he misappropriated. He also admitted having sold the ornaments for Rs. 2,000, which amount, he said, he lost in Poona races. He further admitted having misappropriated Rs. 5,000, which he had deposited to the National Bank account.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on two charges of criminal misappropriation in respect of the sums of Rs. 3,536 and Rs. 1,200; and on a charge of breach of trust in respect of the ornaments. He was sentenced to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY IN BOMBAY.

THE Ven. Archdeacon Scott, Commissary in charge of the Diocese, has issued the following circular letter to the clergy of Bombay:—

"In the absence of the Lord Bishop I desire to ask my brethren the Clergy of the Diocese to arrange that November 16th may be observed as Hospital Sunday and that, after due notice, collections may be made on that day throughout the Diocese (1) from European congregations on behalf of the Nursing Fund at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, (2) from native congregations on behalf of the Nursing Fund of the Jamsetjee Hospital, Bombay. In both of these Hospitals patients are received from all parts of the country. The amounts collected may be forwarded to J. P. Chrystal, Esq., St. George's Hospital, or the Sister-in-Charge, J. J. Hospital."

We understand that collections will be made on that day in the Scotch and other churches as well as in the Anglican Churches. The claims of the nursing in St. Georges Hospital are too well-known to the European community to require any special recommendation, it is hoped that the collections on Sunday week will be liberal.

Archdeacon Scott's sympathy towards the needs of the nursing in the J. J. Hospital will be noticed with pleasure. As this is purely a native hospital Mr. Scott's suggestion might well be followed by all native religious denominations. The collection in the Poona churches are to be devoted to the Nursing Fund of the Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	3	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	2	2	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	4	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	9
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	20	18	95
Total plague deaths to date	120,869	100,402	
Same date last year	29	27	106

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

SENSATIONAL ARRESTS IN BANGALORE.

THE Bangalore City Police made an important arrest on Friday last, of nine individuals, of whom six were males, the rest being females, all Hindus. They were living in and around Poorniah Choultry in the City, with two young girls, who were dressed as Brahmans. Of the males, two were Brahmans, one belonging to a very respectable native family. The eight individuals concerned, says the "Bangalore Post", seem to have formed themselves into a combination for the purpose of decoying young girls on false pretences, and taking them to different places in Northern India, and there selling them to those who cared to buy, for sums varying from a thousand to three thousand rupees. To effect a sale of girls, their practice was to give them a little education in the vernaculars. As a general rule the unfortunate girls were non-Brahmans. They would, however, be given attractive Brahman names, since the purchasers always wanted Brahman girls, and Brahman girls alone. In the present case, the two girls in question were non-Brahmans. The elder girl (Moslem) Rahin Bee, aged about 14, was "commercially" known as Kamala Bai, and the younger girl (Hindu) Hanumakka, aged about 10, as Lakshmi. These two girls seem to have travelled over a great part of India under the Custody of Poona Madhava Row, one of the men in custody, who was a sort of travelling agent. He seems to have taken the girls all over the Bombay Presidency, Agra, Muttra, Gokul and other places. At Gokul an offer was made for the younger of the two girls. Somehow, one of the girls confessed to the intended purchaser that they were not Brahmans by origin, and that they were simply forced to assume the names and costumes of Brahmans. This seems to have put fear into the Brahman, who thought it advisable to clear out of the place, and returned to Bombay with the girls. Here the Police seem to have suspected something wrong, and communication was guardedly opened between the Commissioner of Police of Bombay and the Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore. The movements of the Brahman in question were carefully watched, and only a few days ago he arrived in Bangalore with the girls.

The women concerned were acting the role of procurers of girls. This traffic seems to have been going on with impunity for the past 15 years and it speaks volumes in favour of Rai Bahadur C. Madiah, the new Inspector-General of Police, that ever since he assumed charge of the new portfolio, the City Police, in fact the whole police administration throughout the Province, have remarkably improved. To his untiring exertions is due the fact that these important arrests have been made, and his efforts have been ably seconded by Mr. C. J. Haudin, the popular Superintendent of Police.

The case in question requires careful handling, and it will probably be some time before the men and women concerned will be put on their trial. Put up before the District Magistrate, Mr. H. H. Sparkes, they have been remanded for twelve days.

The parents of one of the girls reported to the City Police, some time in May last, the loss of their daughter. The City Police had been on the look out for the girl ever since, and they instructed the people in the Choutry to watch for the girl in question. On Friday last information was conveyed to the Police that a Brahman and two girls had arrived that morning by train, and were putting up in the Choutry. The police identified one of the girls as the one whose sudden departure from Bangalore has been reported, and they promptly arrested the Brahman. This was the clue to the detection of the case. The girls have since made various statements.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 6).

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J P Orr I C S on return to duty to act as Political Agent Jawhar pending further orders.

Major H D Merewether Political Agent fourth grade and Political Agent Jhalavad Prant Kathiawar is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year from the 4th Sept 1902. The first four months of this furlough will be on full pay.

With reference to this Dept Notification No 7018 dated the 24th Sept 1902 it is hereby notified that Lieut Col J S Ashby Political Agent third grade and Asst Political Resident Aden has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India four days' extraordinary leave without pay in extension of the leave previously granted to him.

Capt W Beale Asst Political Agent second grade and third Asst Political Resident Aden has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India two months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay in extension of the leave notified in this Dept Notification No 6833 dated 17th Sept 1902.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice H F Aston Barrister-at-Law I C S and the Hon'ble Mr Justice E T Candy I C S respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 11th Oct 1902 in the afternoon.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice E T Candy I C S and the Hon'ble Mr Justice H F Aston Barrister-at-Law I C S respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 13th Oct 1902 in the forenoon.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Azam Vishnu Ramchandra Pethe acting Mahalkari petha Mandangad in the district of Ratnagiri to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

The Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Azam Ramchandra Raghunath Kulkarni acting Mahalkari petha Guhagar in the district of Ratnagiri to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

The Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 3, (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Azam Mangesh Shantaya Kumta acting Mahalkari petha Bhatkal in the district of Kanara to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

The Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 3, (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Azam Kashinath Vinayak Sathaye acting Mahalkari petha Khalapur in the district of Kolaba to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Under Sec 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the undermentioned Magistrates of the second class in the district of Ahmednagar to pass sentences of whipping:—Khan Saheb Mohammedkhan Banekhan Muddarris Mamlatdar taluka Shrigonda; Rao Saheb Vishnu Sadashiv Kelkar Mamlatdar taluka Rahuri; Rao Saheb Purshottam Bapuji Fadke Mamlatdar taluka Kopargaon; and Rao Saheb Vinayak Ramchandra Raykar Mamlatdar taluka Karjat.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Manilal Harilal Vakil, B A, L LB, to act as second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge and to do duty as second class Subordinate Judge Vagra vice Rao Saheb Chimanlal Narayanbhai Mehta transferred until further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut W C W Hawkes 29th Baluch Infy to be Cantonment Magistrate at Karachi in addition to his Military duties vice Capt W M Southey. Lieut Hawkes is also appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Karachi Dist and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Karachi.

Lieut Hawkes is further appointed under Sec 22 of the said Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay. He is also invested within the Military limits of the Cantonment of Karachi with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 200.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C C Boyd I C S on return to duty to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Hyderabad relieving Mr Thakurdas Mathuradas who will revert to his appointment as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Karachi.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr Dayaram Gidumal B A, LL B Bom on relief by Mr C G H Fawcett I C S to be Judge and Sessions Judge Khandesh; Mr F X DeSouza M A, LL M Cantab Barrister-at-Law I C S on relief to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Ahmedabad; and Mr H D Rendall B A Cantab I C S on relief to be Asst Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Ahmedabad.

H E in Council is further pleased to direct under Sec 193 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 that Messrs DeSouza and Rendall shall each try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad may make over to them for trial.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, PLAGUE.

In consequence of the departure on leave of Major W E Jennings M B, C M, I M S, H E the Governor in Council is pleased pending further orders to appoint Dr J S Fraser M B, CM, to be an Asst to the Surgn Genl with the Govt of Bombay for the supervision of Plague Operations.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

On return from leave Mr J George Assoc M Inst C E, Ex Engr 1st grade is posted to the Dharwar Dist.

On reversion to the Public Works Dept from duty in South Africa Capt W V Scudamore R E, Ex Eng 2nd grade is posted to the Dharwar Irrigation Dist.

Rao Bahadur Martand Waman Chrotreeya Sub Eng first grade and Hony Asst Eng second grade is permitted to retire from the Service under Article 509 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the date of the relief.

MR. A. M. JACOB, the reputed hero of Marion Crawford's "Mr. Isaacs," has apparently fallen on evil times. His valuable property was recently, by order of the Court, put up to auction in Simla, and, according to one statement, realised about Rs. 30,000. It seems that the famous Peacock of "Dahodid," for which in 1885 a London collector offered him £2,000, fetched only Rs. 55.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Diseases and casualties incidental to youth may be safely treated by the use of these excellent Medicaments according to the printed directions folded round each pot and box. Nor is this Ointment alone applicable to external ailments; conjointly with the Pills it exercises the most salutary influence in checking inflammations situated in the interior of the body; when rubbed upon the back and chest it gives the most sensible relief in asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, and threatening consumption. Holloway's remedies are especially serviceable in liver and stomach complaints. For the cure of bad legs, all sorts of wounds, sores, and likewise scrofula and scorbutic affections, this Ointment produces a cooling and soothing feeling most acceptable to the sufferer.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 6.

Thursday.—The barometer has risen slightly to briskly in Northern India and Burma, and has been steady or has risen slightly in the Peninsula. Showers have fallen in the south and west of the Peninsula and Ceylon. Colombo has received 2 1-2 inches; Bellary and Tranamoonda, 1 1-2; and Goa, one. Fine clear weather prevails generally in Northern and Central India. The temperature during the past 24 hours was in general excess in the Peninsula, Gujarat, Sind and the West Punjab. The excess was most marked in the west of Satpuras, Gujarat and the north of the East Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Raipur and Nagpur and slightly elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The minimum is in considerable excess of normal in Berar, Decan, at Saugor and Khandwa. The temperature ranged from 97° at Deesa to 52° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially clouded in Madras, Mysore, Berar, on the Malabar Coast and at Goa and Colombo. Humidity shows a considerable increase at Karachi and Bhuj.

Rain.—About two inches and half fell at Colombo, about an inch and half at Bellary, an inch at Secunderabad, and light to moderate showers at Belgaum Goa, Mangalore, Cochin and Trichinopoly.

Weather.—The isobars indicate that moderate to fresh N. E. monsoon with equally rainy weather is blowing to the S. W. of Mangalore in the Arabian Sea and to the S. E. of Negapatam in the Bay of Bengal. Local showers are likely in the south of the Peninsula. Local scattered rain is likely in Deccan.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 6TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. All crops doing well,

Mooltan.—Weather fine. Cotton picking general and outturn expected smaller than last year.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well,

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Khamgaon.—Break needed generally. Coton arriving in small quantities, but early arrivals will show black leaf.

Dhulia.—Cloudy and unseasonable Cotton arriving in small quantities, but early arrivals will show black leaf. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Broach.—Sunny; occasionally cloudy; seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and flowering advancing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants flourishing but want more rain.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. No further rain expected. Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sowing of wheat and gram is going on.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no singn of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton picking partially begun; but early arrival will show black leaf. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Looks like clearing up. Food grains doing well.

Hubli.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Looks like clearing up. Crop prospects generally good,

Bellary.—All crops doing well, If rain continues longer, it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS AT KURLA.

A PUBLIC meeting was held on Wednesday evening in the Urdoo School, Kurla, under the chairmanship of Mr. Rustomjee, the engineer of the Kurla Spinning and Weaving Mills to make arrangements for the local celebrations on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar. It was proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Eduljee Screwalla, and seconded by Mr. Bhane, that a fountain be erected in the old Bazar, and be named the "Coronation Fountain," and that sweetmeats be distributed to the school children and food to the poor. The proposition was unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions to defray the expenses of the project.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

NOVEMBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect,

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Communication with Bangkok via Madras faulty messages liable to much delay.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th November 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes.
Turkey	5	10	50 p.m.	15	46
Teheran	6	2	24 p.m.	0	25
Suez	6	2	50 p.m.	0	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th November, 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	Maximum Time M.	minimum Time, H.	minimum Time, M.
From Calcutta	1	33	0	1
" Karachi	1	59	0	1
" Madras	1	34	0	3

A REMARKABLE instance of the manner in which frontier rumours get about is to be found in the statements of a contemporary regarding the possibility of the forthcoming manœuvers being countermanded owing to threatened trouble in Afghanistan. There are some indications that the Amir is coquetting with the frontier tribes, but the genesis of the report which has filtered down from Peshawar to Delhi has nothing whatever to do with the Amir. The rumour, says the "Englishman," is as old as April last and originated in the Derajat. It appears that several warrant officers and conductors, who had served in China, were observed walking in the bazars wearing the Canadian fur caps, which had been served out to them in the winter. The novel shape of the cap attracted general attention and before long the rumour spread that advance agents of Russia had actually arrived in the frontier districts. Sepoys and other natives who had actually been in China so far from laughing at the report were themselves the first to air their superior knowledge of the Russian costume by insisting that Russians did wear these caps. The rumour, of course, reached the ears of the local military authorities and they strengthened it by giving orders that suspicious-looking foreigners should not be permitted to wander about the sepoy lines. If we add to the stories thus spread about, the other report that the troops collected for the Mahsud blockade were really destined to march to Ghazni up the Gomal pass we arrive at some sort of explanation of the rumours which have agitated simple-minded correspondents.

A VICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's steamer Nankin, 2,557 tons. Captain C J Benton, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Doo. Balduino 3,044 tons, Captain O Canepa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, 18th October, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox	Capt F P Pelham, R N	Cruiser
H M S Sphinx	Comdr T W Kemp, R N	Cruiser
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Indian Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Perseus	Comdr E R Pears	Cruiser
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
H M S Assaye	Comdr R M Lambert	Torpedo Gunboat
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G J Baugh	R I Marine
H T Plassy	Capt C F Preston	Transport
Mandovy	Capt Nunes, Goa	Portuguese Gunboat
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr F C Vaughan R N	
4 Torpedo Boats		

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 6.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Shabnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Pekin	2592		Japan	1-9	P & O Co
Aarvak	555	Faye			C Narayendas
Nuddea	1944	Scott			M M & Co
Islanda	3360	Andrson			M M & Co
Bombay	2050	Monat			J M & Co
Orissa	3525	Metcalfe			M M & Co
St Irene	1474	Clement			Bombay Co
Nithsdale	2234	Haddea			W & A G & Co
Simla	1039	Alton			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	ClanSutherland	1791	Ridgeway	Madras	8-11	F M & Co
B	Morocco	2476	Boxball	Karachi	7-11	F Muir & Co
C	Ahmadi	1641	Hansen	Jeddah	14-11	B & P S N Co
D&E	Nerbudda	1961	Honywood	Zanzibar	10-11	M M & Co
F	Satara	3327	Goss	Stream	6-11	M M & Co
H&J	Haidari	239	Hill	R Sea Ports	12-11	B & P S N Co
M	Ashruf	2202	Newly	Chittagong	14-11	M C Jeosub
N	Steinberger	2311	Fultrup	Karachi	8-11	Glade & Co
Alongside	Valetta	2974	Cubitt	China	1-11	P & O S N Co
O	Rasmora	162	Kennedy	L'pool	10-11	W & A G & Co
P	Yola	2246	Shallis	Kratzwick	12-11	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	517	Ahmed	Karachi	8-11	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Massilia	3125	Thomson	L'pool	12-11	W & A G & Co
3	Doo Balduino		Canepa			F R S N Co
4	Capri	2717	Belsito	China	17-11	F R S N Co
5	Nankin	2557	Benton	London	7-11	P & O Co
8	Sultan	1781	Ahrens	Zanzibar	10-11	A Strandes
10&11	Hiroshima Maru	2035	Murai	China	10-11	N Y Kaisha
12&13	Persia	4199	Wheeler	Aden	8-11	P & O S N Co
16	Dunblane	2401	Martin	Dunkirk	18 11	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	762	Hurst	Karachi	7-11	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Elax	2613	Baker	8-11	W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Doo Balduino s	Canepa	Genoa, Oct 18
	Simla s	Alton	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Mazagon s	Phillips	Shanghai
	Khandalla s	Kirkham	Persian Gulf
	Aberlour s	Murray	Hull
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Port Natal, &c
	Culna s	Watson	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Nankin, Captain Benton, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for London.

The steamer Ellora, entered for loading yesterday, for Calcutta and Coast ports.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 3—Str. Sealda, Macintyre, Melbourne 3rd Oct.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3—Strs. Malda, Inchulva, and Clan Colquhoun.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Arrived from
28	Flamingo	Calcutta
28	Clan Lindsay	Glasgow
29	Zibenghla	Rangoon
Nov.		
3	Kangra	Calcutta
4	Matiana	London

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, NOVEMBER 5.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Persia left here for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the homeward Mails of the 1st November arrived here at 6 a. m. to-day.

SUEZ, NOVEMBER 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 31st October, left here at 4 a. m. to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Baccuehem left Kobe for Bombay on the afternoon of the 5th instant

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s. s. Tonkin left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 5th instant and she is expected here on Monday evening and will go straight into Dock.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—23 bales wool, B Hurshum; 69 bales wool, R Nanjee; 87 bales wool, M Rattansee; 53 bales wool, R M Kooka and Co; 33 bales wool, 21 bales goat hair, E D Sassoon and Co; 133 bales cotton waste and twist, G V Magiee; 1000 cwt gram, G Nandjee; 52 bales wool, Forbes Forbes and Co; 151 bales wool, H K M Jaitha.

FOR HAVRE.

Rasmora s—150 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 2,002 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunblane s—110 bales cotton, Frier de Saone and Co; 4,004 cwt rapeseed, N Sundarji and Co; 130 cwt gum, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2,001 cwt poppyseed, H K Moosa; 4,400 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Steinberger s—220 bales cotton and 499 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, K C Nanjee; 44 cwt gum, J Nerbheram.

FOR GENOA.

Dunblane s—1,000 cwt gram, John Fachiri; 1,004 cwt linseed, 2,000 cwt castorseed, 5,002 cwt rapeseed and 1,999 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—83 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton, R S N Tatati and Co; 432 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hiroshima Maru s—150 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Capri s—86 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR HUNGKONG.

Hiroshima Maru s—207 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 147 cwt dry fruits, D N Shroff; 87 cwt raisins, Doshi Bros Co.

Capri s—50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 20) bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th November 1902.

1. There will be a meeting of the B V A Carbine Association Committee at the Club, to-day (Friday) at 6-45 p.m.

2. The Coorla Range will be opened for practice and Class Firing on and after the 9th instant.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th November 1902.

1. The following promotions will take effect in B Company from this date:—

No. 3015 Corpl E S Lynn to be Sergt vice Irvine promoted.

No. 2465 Corpl A D Bingham to be Lce Sergt to complete establishment.

No. 5338 Vol W F Taylor to be Corpl vice Lynn promoted.

No. 3084 Vol T G Race to be Corpl vice Bingham promoted.

No. 4731 Vol A Baker to be Corpl to complete establishment.

No. 4735 Vol T Stockbridge, No. 4412 Vol J W Petterson, No. 4390 Vol H O Roberts and No. 4379 Vol F J T Good to be Lce Corporals to complete establishment.

2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. on Tuesday next, the 11th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DON'T APPEAR IN DELHI
IN EUROPE-MADE
CLOTHES !

THE CELEBRATED
"LALIMLI"
SUITING MATERIALS
Are manufactured throughout
BY INDIAN LABOUR
In our Factory in Cawnpore and are therefore peculiarly adapted for wear

ON THIS HISTORIC
OCCASION.

SEND FOR PRICED SAMPLES NOW.

FLANNELS in all Varieties.
SERGES in all Colors.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS.
CURZON (Fawn) COATINGS.
CHEVIOT TWEEDS.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES.
BROADCLOTHS.
IRISH FRIEZES.
HOMESPUNS.
GREAT COAT CLOTHS.
RIDING BREECHES CLOTHS.
SERVANTS CLOTHS.

TRAVELLING RUGS,
BLANKETS, NUMDAHS
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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE, the MILITARY and the PRIVATE SECRETARIES, the MEDICAL OFFICER, and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, by 7-30 a.m., on MONDAY, 10th November, 1902. should be ADDRESSED to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, until further notice.

C. H. HILL,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Mahableshwar, 26th October, 1902.

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GRAND
PIANOFORTES.
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THESE MAGNIFICENT
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1902.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

THE latest census report to hand is that which for the last time deals with the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Few people have yet adopted the new nomenclature, but it will come, and what are still known as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will hereafter be styled the United Provinces. The report which is the work of Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S., is excellently written, and is of a more instructive character than most of those which have already come to hand. Mr. Burn shows that much information has been recently gathered about the Jain religion, and the result has been considerably to alter the earlier views as to its origin. It was formerly thought, as he observes, that Jainism was an off-shoot of Buddhism, and, like that religion, was in the main a revolt against Brahmanism and the caste system. It has now, however, been shown that both these systems which arose about the sixth century B. C., Jainism being the earlier, were originally orders of begging monks, many of which sprang up about the same time, and the resemblances noted between the two which have survived are probably due to the fact that each copied the model of the Sanyasis or Brahmanical mendicants. Both Sakya Muni and Mahavira, the founders of Buddhism and Jainism, respectively, chiefly addressed themselves to the Kshattriya caste to which they belonged, and the primary distinction between them and the orthodox Sanyasis was that they objected to the growing feeling that only Brahmins should be admitted to that order. So far were the movements from being a complete revolt against caste, that while the Buddhist or Jain monks acted as spiritual advisers, Brahmins were still required to perform ceremonies at births, marriages, and deaths. Recent excavations at Muttra, as Mr. Burn sets forth, have brought to light strong confirmations of the historical statements made in the Jain sacred writings, and in particular it is of interest to know that by the first or second century of the Christian era the Jains were well established at Muttra where a celebrated shrine still exists. And in an attempt to show why Buddhism perished and Jainism survived Mr. Burn quotes Dr. Hoernle as his authority for saying the Jains maintained a close connection between the lay members and the monks and nuns, while no such ties existed in Buddhism, which, therefore, collapsed in the revival of Hinduism, and was finally extinguished about the time of the Mahomedan invasion. The Hindu regards the Jain as an atheist. They both hold the doctrine of transmigration, the Jains carrying their belief so far that they will not eat or drink after dark for fear of killing insects. The sect shows no alarming sign of decline though the figures are slightly lower than in the census of ten years ago.

Polyandry is shown to be still prevalent in this part of the country. From a memorandum prepared by Major Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate at Chakrata, the principal features of the system are that the husbands must all be sons of the same mother or by the same set of husbands. The advantages of the system are said to lie in the fact that land does not become sub-divided and quarrels are prevented. In some cases it happens that a household has several wives in common. One case is reported in which the family consisted of eight brothers, six being sons of one mother and two of another. The family first married three wives who were possessed in common, but subsequently one of them took another wife. Later the six full brothers appropriated the first three wives and the other two sons the new wife. There is no prohibition on the marriage at the same time of two sisters, though this is rare. Polyandry is usually said to be the effect of an excess of males over females, and it is found that there is such excess in Jaunsar Bawar where the practice most prevails. The polyandry of Jaunsar Bawar resembles the patriarchal system of Thibet and not the matriarchal system of the Nairs of Southern India. This appears more clearly from the customs of inheritance. If a man dies his brother or brothers succeed. If there are no brothers surviving the son takes all. It has been said that polyandry generally results from female infanticide, but, says Mr. Burn, there is no trace of this ever having existed in Jaunsar Bawar. He asserts that the practice of hypergamy was chiefly responsible for the female infanticide for which the North-West Provinces long bore an unenviable reputation. In a caste where hypergamy was compulsory it was difficult to obtain suitable husbands for girls belonging to the higher divisions, so it was usual in poor families to get rid of them by an over-dose of opium or by drowning them in milk. Even when actual murder of the children was prevented it is held to be certain that female children were so neglected that they died at a greater rate than males. The practice is resorted to even now, and several districts are under supervision. Each year the subject is specially reported upon, and no effort spared to prevent the continuance of the practice. The system adopted has been found to answer well, and there is every reason to expect that in the course of a few years the practice will have entirely ceased.

The chapter on the religions of the provinces is a particularly exhaustive one, and that which deals with present tendencies reveals careful study and deep penetration. Mr. Burn shows us that while in the case of Hinduism the revival consequent on the spread of education has principally shown itself in an attempt by the Brahmins to retain their spiritual influence which they feel is slipping away from them, the efforts of the more enlightened Mahomedans are being directed towards a genuine deepening of religious life. The future of Christianity Mr. Burn writes of as a question of some importance apart from its spiritual aspect. Its slow acceptance is attributed by missionaries and others to the fact that the ordinary life of Europeans falls short of the standard of Christianity. This argument Mr. Burn will not admit as touching the main issue, as obviously the fact that adherents to any religion do not fully come up to its standard is not a proof of that defects of that religion, unless it is agreed that its standards are impossibly high, which is not the case here. As between Islamism and Christianity he urges the question is chiefly one of conflict of authority between the Bible and the Koran, and depends to a large extent on the acceptance of historical evidences and the belief in the Divinity of Christ or the inspiration of Mahomed. He finds the average Christian gets along with very little philosophy, and regards that, as a rule, more speculative than essential to his religious beliefs, and further discussing the prospects of Christianity Mr. Burn reminds us that the ordinary educated Hindu laughs at the belief that God created the universe out of nothing. He may believe in a creation, but he also postulates the necessity for both a material cause, matter, and an efficient cause, the Creator. Where his belief is purely pantheistic, he also has no regard for historical evidences. A further difficulty on a fundamental point is caused by the belief in transmigration, which is based on the idea that a man must work out his own salvation and thus conflicts entirely with the belief in a Divine atonement. It is this inability or unwillingness to think in channels outside those which he has been accustomed to regard as existing from the beginning of the world that caused movements like the sect of Kabir which aimed at uniting Hindus and Musalmans. Coming next to the higher and middle classes of Hindus, whether educated or not, the dread of social ostracism is perhaps the most powerful obstacle. The convert is cut off from the whole of his family and friends, and in India this means much more than in Europe. To the effect of social disabilities must be added that of sheer conservatism. And as a result of his investigations Mr. Burn is driven to conclude that as long as the number of converts in a mission does not exceed what can be looked after by the more educated and responsible pastor no changes in doctrine are to be expected, but if conversions increase, and especially if the higher castes and more educated Hindus are attracted, there seems a likelihood that the dogmas of Western Christianity will undergo some modifications, and India will present varieties of belief parallel to the so-called heresies of the first few centuries of our era.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION. THE imprisonment of Irish members of Parliament goes forward, and the situation in Ireland daily becomes more acute. The landlords who rejected the proposal for a conference with representatives of the tenants on the land question are not altogether free from responsibility for the growing trouble. Their attitude indicates the impossibility of any agreement between landlord and tenant as to a workable scheme of land purchase, while neither side can be expected to regard the Bill which Mr. Wyndham intends to introduce next session as a solution of the problem. It is recognised that Mr. Wyndham's plan for voluntary purchase is a great advance towards meeting the situation, but the experience of landlords and tenants of the voluntary principle in previous Land Acts has not induced them to display any great love for it. The ruined landowners who are anxious to sell out agree with the farmers that purchase must be compulsory, but are unable to, or decline to, come to an agreement as to the terms on which the transfer of ownership is to be made. Mr. Wyndham, on the other hand, regards compulsory purchase as an impossible proposal, but meanwhile Mr. T. W. Russell quite unabashed by the Irish Secretary's statement puts forward the details of a compulsory scheme. It must be admitted that British statesmen have frequently been compelled by the force of circumstances to do things in Ireland that had previously been declared impossible, and it may be that the leaders of agitation are speculating on similar results as the outcome of the present campaign. However that be, it is of interest to note how confidently Mr. T. W. Russell proposes a solution of a problem which others find entirely perplexing. The landlords, says Mr. Russell, have, since 1880, suffered severely, but it ought to be the aim of the tenants to retain them as a class in the country, where with the agrarian question finally settled they ought to live in peace and amity, and render great service to the people and the country. To achieve this desirable result, when landlords will no longer be game for the moonlighting sharp-shooter, he proposes that they should be bought out on the basis of twenty-three years' purchase of the second term rents which are now being fixed by the Land Commission. Under this arrangement the purchase price of an estate yielding £2,000 a year would be £46,000. Invested at three per cent this would produce an income of £1,380, and to make good the loss the landlords would thus suffer the scheme of Mr. Russell provides for a system of bonuses. Half the purchase price he suggests should be paid in coin to the landlord, who, after defraying all charges, should invest the balance at three per cent. For the other half of the purchase money the State might issue a 4 per cent. land stock. Upon this the tenant would pay two and three-quarters per cent., and the difference between this and four per cent. would constitute the State bonus necessary for carrying out the settlement. Mr. Russell considers that there is an historical obligation on Great Britain in regard to the payment of this bonus, which might be regarded as the cost of a great healing measure which would at once reduce the expense of the Irish administration by a million sterling. The capital required to buy out the landlords on Mr. Russell's terms is estimated at one hundred millions, plus the bonus on half that sum, which would amount to £625,000 per annum The hundred millions would be repaid by the tenants by an annuity representing interest at two and three-quarters per cent. and Government would suffer no loss on that transaction. But the capitalised value of the suggested bonus at two and a half per cent would mean the addition of twenty-five millions to the National debt. The proposer of this scheme has an alternative in which he puts the bonus at ten millions, but he courageously submits the estimates of the first plan so that the public may know what the financial cost of the solution of the Irish land question is at the very worst. There can be no settlement of the question except on the lines of equitable treatment of the landlords. We have already advanced sums amounting to twenty-one millions for Irish land purchase, and there is force in the contention that it would not be a bad bargain to secure agrarian peace and contentment in Ireland at a tenth of the price which has been paid ostensibly to secure conditions of liberty in South Africa.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY. OWING to the improvement in the general health of the city having been maintained during the past week, the rate of mortality shows another slight decrease. For the week ended on Tuesday last it stands at 46'57, the number of deaths having for the first time for a considerable period fallen below 700. Plague, however, continues to increase, and although the total of deaths from the disease, which last week reached 125 cases, is still over 60 below last year's figure, it is at the same time considerably above the average for the same periods in the past five years. Mandvi again heads the list in respect of plague casse, and 17 deaths occurred in that district during the week. Umarkhadi, Dongri, and second Nagpada, however, all returned more than 10 deaths. These districts are without doubt the centres of plague dissemination in the city of Bombay. The number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system totalled 129, a figure which is practically the same as has been recorded for some time past; curiously enough it this week is identical with the mean for the corresponding periods in the past five years. However, it is considerably above the total for the same week last year, proving again that this season has been an unhealthy one in respect of chest complaints. The mortality due to phthisis was only about half as great as has usually been the case in past years during the corresponding week. Deaths from diarrhœa, dysentry, and other diseases of the alimentary canal totalled 65. Diarrhœa seems to be prevalent in a good many districts of the city. There were only 59 deaths from fever as against 124 last year, and an average for the corresponding week in the past five years of 78. In this respect then the city has excellent reasons for congratulating itself. Kamathipura this week returns the highest death rate, and Dongri and the Market come next. Mandvi which has held the unenviable distinction of recording the highest death rate for some weeks past this week returns a much smaller figure. This is due to an improvement in respect of respiratory diseases. There were three deaths amongst Europeans during the week, and this corresponded to a rate of 12'71 per thousand per annum.

THE vague rumours, which have got into circulation of the impending trouble in connection with Afghanistan, have the very slenderest of foundation. They appear to be due to the action of a certain Quas Khan, an influential Khyber Pass Malik, who took the wrong side in the rising of 1897, and who is now at Cabul, where he is endeavouring to arrange for recruitment in the Afghan Army of Afridis from within the British sphere of influence. His efforts have resulted in a number of Afridis proceeding to Cabul, where, however, they do not appear to have had much encouragement. Any attempt on the part of Afghanistan officials to tamper with the Afridis as a whole would, of course, be contrary to the existing arrangement with the Government of India. There is no reason, however, to suppose that anything of the kind is going on. On the contrary the relations of Afghanistan with India have never been more cordial than at present. Witness the alacrity with which the Amir has agreed to the appointment of a joint Commission to demarcate the Kurrum border where Mr. Donald probably meets the Afghan Representative next month. Also the friendly action of Afghan officials at Asman who recently turned back a deputation of the Bunerwals who had set out to visit Cabul, the reason they gave being that the Bunerwals were within the British sphere, and had no claim, therefore, to relations with Afghanistan. It may be true that the present Amir has not as yet shown the energy of his father, but there is no doubt that Afghanistan is quiet, and that there is no reason to fear any disturbance in the near future.

LORD CURZON, says the "Indian Daily Telegraph," seems to have found at Delhi that there is not time to finish the preparations for the Camp at the rate at which the work has been progressing.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to four per cent.

THE Hon. Dr. J. Pollen is now on tour in the Southern Mahratta Country.

H. E. VISCOUNT DE WREM, Consul-General for Portugal, has received orders to keep back the Portuguese Gunboat Mandovy in this port till the 9th instant, in honour of the birthday of H. M. the King-Emperor Edward VII.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 20th Sept. 1902, amounted to Rs. 2,588, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 51. Total earnings from 1st July to 20th Sept. were Rs. 33,685, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,346.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 20th Sept. 1902, amounted to Rs. 8,806, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 617. Total earnings from 1st July to 20th Sept. were Rs. 1,03,170, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 20,370.

THE "Siam Free Press" reports that several hundred Shans or Burmese have entrenched themselves behind the mountains of Bangplasoi, and that they are in possession of seven field-guns. It is said they have struck upon a rich gold mine, and that Siamese troops are to be despatched forthwith to contest their right to prospect the place.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Nov. 4th was 695, giving a death-rate of 46.57 per annum per thousand as against 50'36 the corresponding period of last year, and 46'00 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 59 died from fevers; 125, plague; 0, small-pox; 21, measles; 1, cholera; 3, leprosy; 56 phthisis; 53, diseases of the nervous system; 129, affections of the respiratory organs; 34, diarrhœa; 17, dysentery; 34, still-born; 93, old age and debility; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 32; Brahmin, 31; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 348; Hindu low caste, 78; Musalman, 145; Parsee, 25; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 23; and European, 3; other and unknown castes, 2. The total number of births was 357 as against 275 the corresponding period of last year, and 254 the average over the past five years.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN CONFERENCE.

(BY ONE WHO HAS SERVED UNDER HIM.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN is a great man, but perhaps nowhere is his greatness so manifest as in conference. His power of grasping the salient features of a question, and insisting upon those being discussed to the exclusion of all others, is positively marvellous; and very often what would, in less capable hands, have proved a fruitless interview ends in something practical and beneficent being achieved. He is quick to perceive the trend of opinion, and if the consensus does not incline in the direction he favours, there is no blustering menace, which his high position and better knowledge of what is best might reasonably justify; he accepts the situation with a calmness amounting almost to imperturbability. Sometimes, when he feels strongly on a point, he will hint in a mildly reproving tone that those with whom he is in conference will soon see the error of their ways and regret their timidity or the reverse.

In the conferences of the Prime Ministers of the self-governing colonies (and here may it be remarked in parenthesis that the title "Premier" is not known, used, or recognized abroad) over which he recently presided, the predominance of his master-mind acted as a sort of permeating influence. When the representative of one colony or another wanted to boom the generosity of his own little bit of Greater Britain in contributing to the naval or military strength of the nation, the Secretary of State quietly quoted the annual expenditure of independent States to protect themselves from invasion or attack, and pointed out the utter inadequacy of the provision, and the right hon. gentleman from our dominions across the seas for once in his life, if he never did so before, felt that "comparisons are odious." But the Colonial Secretary did not do this in such a way as to make himself an enemy or enemies. It was a kindly remonstrance, and it had its effect. The conference had matters of greater moment to consider, and if the time had been taken up with trivialities more or less Imperial concerns in the true sense of the term might have been squeezed out.

Not in full conference could points of detail be threshed out. The Prime Minister would meet the First Lord of the Admiralty or the Secretary of State for War in private, and, having mutually agreed upon a course, that would be reported, and the result recorded. Over and over again when members showed signs of drifting, unconsciously perhaps, away from the main lines of the question under review, and were in danger of hopelessly floundering, by some adroit suggestion of amendment of the resolution the necessity for further talk would be obviated, as in its amended form it just expressed neither more nor less precisely what every one had been trying to say but could not.

It was amusing, writes a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," to listen to his playful banter of the official mind opposing some reduction of postage of newspapers between this country and Canada, and vice versa. The gentleman appearing on behalf of his Majesty's Post Office had all his official prejudices rudely shocked by the very mention of anything in the nature of a proposition to allow the people of England to get the Canadian illustrated papers, for example, or the people of Canada to receive the English illustrated journals, at a lower postage rate than prevails for the transmission by post of English newspapers to English readers. Mr. Chamberlain won the hearts of the Canadian representatives by promising to draw the attention of his colleagues in the Cabinet to the subject, and, seeing that the Post Office was carried on at a profit, if legislation even were necessary to bring about a greater interchange of literature between the Mother Country and the Dominion of Canada that need not be looked upon as an insurmountable difficulty.

Thus it was that the conference was kept to its real work, and that throughout its proceedings were marked by the greatest goodwill and cordiality.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE BOER GENERALS.

The most recent conference over which the Secretary of State for the Colonies presided—that with the Boer Generals—was one of an altogether different stamp, but it afforded another proof of his versatility and power. With the Colonial Prime Ministers he had been considering with friends what means could be adopted for best developing the enormous resources of the dominions of the Crown beyond the seas. With the Boer Generals he was meeting men who had been the avowed and active enemies of the King, and who, although they had signed terms of submission, were understood to entertain no friendly feeling towards England or her statesmen, and especially the statesman at the head of the Colonial Office, at whose door, rightly or wrongly, they laid the blame for the war which had ended so disastrously for them. Up to the very hour of the meeting no one knew precisely what attitude the Boer Generals would assume. They had proved themselves undoubtedly able generals; they were reputed to be what is known in the South African vocabulary as "slim," which implies an exceptional smartness; and in the conference with Mr. Chamberlain it was expected that they would show that they possessed no mean diplomatic talent. It was a memorable meeting. Mr. Chamberlain's room at the Colonial Office has three large windows looking out on the courtyard round which the magnificent pile of Government offices are built. A long table had been laid down the centre of the chamber, and on the one side sat the Colonial Secretary, Lord Kitchener, the Earl of Onslow, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Graham, C. B., the chief of the South African Department, while on the other sat General Botha, with General De Wet on his left, and Mr. De Villiers, the interpreter, on his right, and General Delarey beyond him again on the right. On entering the room there was a general handshaking, Mr. Chamberlain leading off, then all took the places assigned to them at the table, and the proceedings commenced.

General Botha was the spokesman, and as he sat there opposite the Secretary of State, with his round chubby, plesant face, talking so pleasantly, it was difficult to conceive that this was the man who had caused so much trouble to our arms in the field. Mr. Chamberlain sat with his back to the windows, and, being in partial obscurity himself, had the advantage of seeing his opponent in the full light of day. General Botha showed slight nervousness in his manner to commencewith, but as he warmed to his subject he became less self-conscious, and his points, which he had evidently taken the trouble to write down beforehand, were dealt with one after another clearly and succinctly. He spoke in Dutch, and there were two remarkable features in the interview. While he was speaking the Colonial Secretary seemed quite to follow his observations, and once or twice showed eagerness to reply without waiting for the interpretation of the General's words. Is it that in addition to his other accomplishments Mr. Chamberlain has added a knowledge of High Duch? On the other hand, while the Secretary of State was speaking General Botha actually interrupted in English. This is not so surprising, as it is understood he is a good English scholar, although in a matter of such importance he would not trust himself to speak in any but his native tongue.

As is well-known, the Secretary of State refused to reopen the terms of peace which had been settled in South Africa, but where what appeared to be a genuine grievance was alleged he promised prompt inquiry and redress. No subject was mentioned but Mr. Chamberlain seemed to know everything that was to be known about it, and the only occasions upon which reference had to be made to Mr. Graham were in order that the actual papers might be produced. Lord Kitchener was appealed to as to his assurances during the progress of the peace negotiations, and his interventions in the conversation, bluff, straightforward, and to the point, as became the distinguished soldier, were in marked contrast to the equally firm but infinitely more graceful and almost soothing utterances of the Secretary of State.

General Delarey proved a patient listener. He made no remark, but he followed the discussion earnestly, and seemed fearful lest any point should be missed. General De Wet apparently found much to interest him in a study of Mr. Chamberlain's countenance. He never took his eyes off the right hon. gentleman throughout the entire interview, and whether it was that he enjoyed the masterly manner in which the Colonial Secretary met the various points raised, or a secret chuckling at the discomfiture in diplomacy of his friend General Botha, it is impossible to say, but his face was wreathed in one continuous smile.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MISSION.

"A GREAT AFRICAN NATION."

REPATRIATION OF THE BOERS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

The House of Commons have voted the South African grant without dividing.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in the House of Commons, said that he wished to proceed on his mission with an open and unprejudiced mind. His sole desire was to bring together kindred people into one great African nation under the British Flag.

The results of repatriation and resettlement, said Mr. Chamberlain, had hitherto exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. He scouted the pessimist forebodings of the Opposition that the grant was inadequate, and that the expenses of restoring the country would equal the cost of the war.

The Government's object was to relieve the destitute and assist those lacking capital, and not to compensate the war losses of our late enemies.

He pointed out that land, which was the chief asset, was greatly increased in value.

There were now 34,000 people in concentration camps compared with 103,000 at the end of the war.

Of 24,000 expatriated prisoners 14,000 had returned, 7,000 would return before the end of the year, and the remainder shortly afterwards. It was desired to disperse the prisoners in camps at the earliest moment, but it was necessary to consider the result of throwing into South Africa people who were as yet unprovided for.

The Government would liberally compensate Natal and Cape Loyalists apart from the two millions provided by the present vote.

AFFAIRS IN JOHANNESBURG.

CONSTERNATION AMONG PROPERTY OWNERS.

EFFECTS OF A LEGAL DECISION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

Great consternation has been caused in Johannesburg by the decision of the Supreme Court declaring invalid Mr. Kruger's proclamation abrogating the payment of rent during hostilities. It is believed that this will result in large sales of property.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

The eleventh and twelfth clauses of the Education Bill have been adopted, the Government accepting an amendment increasing secular control.

THE TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

EX-M. P. ARRESTED.

Mr. Kilbride, ex-Member of Parliament, has been arrested at Dublin, to undergo four months' imprisonment for inciting to boycott.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK.

ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE OF MORTARS.

BOMBS PLOUGH THROUGH A CROWD.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

An explosion in Madison Square, New York, of a row of mortars loaded with heavy bombs has occurred. One mortar fell on its side discharging the bomb among the crowd. The concussion upset the remainder of the row which exploded volleys ploughing through the crowd. A panic ensued. Twelve people were killed and fifty injured.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

The mortars alluded to in connection with the accident in Madison Square were fireworks. The crowd had collected to see illuminated election returns.

THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

There are only three returns outstanding of the States elections. The next House will be composed of 204 Republicans and 79 Democrats. The result is a personal victory for President Roosevelt.

The Republicans have lost considerably through their policy of ultra protectionism. Tammany is stronger than ever in New York City.

FOOTBALL AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 6.

The Royal Scots, winners of the Poona District Tournament, met the Suffolk Regiment, the winners of the Karachi District Tournament, in the semi-final for the Delhi Durbar Football Tournament. The game was watched with considerable interest by a large number of spectators who have followed the play up to its present stage. The Scots became the aggressors soon after the kick off, and an easy run down the field enabled them to score within a couple of minutes. The Suffolks then woke up very considerately, and some good play was witnessed. The Scots made a couple of fine attempts to get through, but they were generally pulled up by their backs, and tried long shots. The ball, however, rose high, and went over the net. A penalty kick was given, and the Scots were able to add another goal. The Suffolks began their new period with a rigorous assault, but did not come to anything. The play threatened to be a bit rough. The Suffolks had good men in their forward division, especially their centre-forward who played capitally. Nothing resulted in this round. The Scots won by two goals to nil.

The Cheshires have to meet the 62nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, but as they have not yet arrived, the finals will be played on Monday between the Scots and the Cheshires.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

INTERVIEW WITH A PROMINENT MERCHANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

Mirza Ghulam Mohamed, a prominent Afghan merchant, who arrived in Calcutta a few days ago with a large following, is at present residing in the Bagh Bazar. He was interviewed to-day by a representative of the "Englishman." The conversation turned chiefly on the stories of Russian intervention in Afghanistan which are now current, and the following is a gist of the information elicited:—On the 5th September the Amir called a Durbar, at which was read a letter purporting to be from the Russian Government, and brought to Kabul by one Sikandur Khan, a Turkoman of Ali Yurt. The letter, after the usual compliments, stated that in the opinion of the Russian Government the time had now come for a closer commercial relationship between the two countries. The Afghans had nothing to fear from Russian aggression. The friendliness existing between England and Russia would be endangered if further annexations were made by the Government of the Tsar in the direction of Badakshan and Wakhan, and this fact in itself was a permanent guarantee of peace. In these circumstances it would be an act of folly to persist in the attitude of suspicion and concealed hostility that now existed between the Afghan and Russian Commanders of frontier posts. The Russian Government, therefore, wished the Amir to throw open to Russian caravans the route between Khusk and Herat and Khusk and Kabul. It would, in return, allow Afghan traders free permission to enter and traverse Russian territory. It was added that the matter had already been laid before the British Government and the letter had been addressed to the Amir because a favourable answer from him would greatly strengthen the Russian case. The Amir ordered Mir Sahib to write a letter acknowledging the receipt of the Russian communication, but adding that the matter was one demanding the gravest consideration, and it was impossible in a moment to change the whole tenor of the Afghan policy. The Amir, however, was fully well aware that Afghanistan had advanced in civilisation, so much so that it was a most uncommon thing to see in these days an Afghan who did not wear trousers. At the same time Afghans were not very well acquainted with foreign politics, and had, moreover disliked the Russians. They might misunderstand, the motives of the Russian traders who entered the country and give rise to a war by making assaults on them. The Amir, however, was fully willing to discuss the matter, but all communications must, in future, be made through the Government of India in accordance with the precedent established by his father.

Another interesting item of news related to the Afridi Regiment that the Amir had attempted to enlist. The suggestion came from an Afridi Malik. The Afridis came down readily enough to Jellalabad, and some five hundred of them received a month's pay in advance, but after they had got the money half of them returned to their homes, saying that they had not enlisted for Garrison work. The remainder were not very well satisfied and refused to turn out to drill or do any chowkidari work. It was highly probable that they would also go back to their native country.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

PROPOSED IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEFENCE.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 6.

The "Englishman's" special cablegram, dated London, the 4th instant, states:—

A Blue Book containing the full report of the proceedings of the Colonial Conference has been issued. Mr. Chamberlain, in his opening speech, thought that imperial federation was within the bounds of possibility. The Mother Country had hitherto borne the whole burden of Empire and has now called her children to her aid. There was no objection in principle to giving colonial representation in Parliament, but a more practical proposal was to form an Imperial Council with functions in the first instance of an advisory nature and afterwards executive and legislative.

Lord Selborne, in opening the discussion on the naval defence of the Empire, demonstrated the futility of the colonies having their own and distinct squadrons.

Mr. Brodrick dealing with Army matters suggested that each Colony should provide a body of troops for imperial purposes.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

Sir John Woodburn leaves Calcutta to-day in the steamer Guide on a health tour.

THE INCOME TAX.

REPRESENTATION FROM THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of India in support of the memorial recently presented by the European merchants and traders of Calcutta against the levy of double income tax.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

The Irrigation Commission sat at Calcutta to-day, and examined several witnesses who were agreed in stating that irrigation is very popular but water in the Eden Canal is insufficient to meet the demands, especially in the month of October, when crops ripen. Various schemes were suggested for increasing the water, the chief of which was the construction of a weir estimated to cost eight to ten lakhs. Excavated tanks are largely used for irrigation, and wells to a very slight extent.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 6.

In the Cawnpore City last week only 574 plague deaths occurred, and in the Bombay Presidency only 5,200, a reduction of 208 and 1,620, respectively.

MR. T. W. BARTLETT, Superintending Engineer, and Mr. E. H. Clementson, Executive Engineer have been permitted to retire this month.

Mr. E. A. Lee, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, has been granted twelve months' sick leave.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

FIRST DAY.

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 6.

The Bangalore Handicap Meeting came off to-day in bright weather. There was a fair attendance. The following are details of the races:—

FIRST RACE.—"The Maiden Stakes." Distance six furlongs.

Mr. Black Hawkins' Wingfield (9st. 9lbs.), Captain Randall 1
Major H. Harrison's Corres Belle (9st. 2lbs.), Mir Jan 2
Mr. Kindersley's St. Rule (9st.), Gooloo 3

BETTING.—2 to 1 on Wingfield; 2 to 1 against Corse Belle; and 10 to 1 against St. Rule.

Won by a length. Time—1min. 24 2-5secs.

SECOND RACE.—"Substitution Desert Stakes." Distance half mile.

Colonel Desaraj Ur's Rubric (10st. 10lbs.), Thompson 1
Mr. Saunders' Lascar Secundus (9st. 7lbs.), Owner 2
Major Logan Holmes' Medoc (7st. 12lbs.), Mir Jan 3

Also ran:—Mr. Queripel's Ruby (8st. 11lbs.)

BETTING.—2 to 1 on Rubric; 4 to 1 against Medoc; 5 to 1 against Ruby; and 8 to 1 against Lascar.

Won by two lengths. Time—1min. 45secs.

THIRD RACE.—Charger Race for registered chargers. Distance half mile.

Captain Randall's Blue Blood (11st.), Owner ... 1
Major Harrison's Steelpen (10st), Mir Jan 2
Captain Arnold's Calamity (11st.), Owner 3

Also ran:—Lady Jasmine (10st.), Misfortune (9st).

BETTING.—2 to 1 on Blue Blood; 3 to 1 against Calamity; 10 to 1 against Misfortune; and 15 to 1 the others.

Won by three lengths. Time—57 1-2 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Padlock Stakes." For ponies. Distance five furlongs.

Colonel Desaraj Ur's Acme (11st 7lbs.), Randall 1
Colonel Armstrong's Screen (8st. 1lb.), Owner. 2
Mr. Whitmore's Detective (6st. 7lbs.), Owner.. 3

BETTING.—Evens Acme; 6 to 4 on Screen; and 20 to 1 against Detective.

Won comfortably by three lengths. Time—1 min. 10 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Trial Stakes." For Maiden ponies. Distance half mile.

Mr. Friend's Saucebox (9st. 4lbs.), Thompson... 1
Mr. Bayley's Gold Flow (8st. 6lbs.), McQuade... 2
Colonel Grant's Debate (9st.), Gooloo 3

Also ran:—Flight (10st. 4lbs.); Fortunate (9st. 7lbs); Freda (9st); Bopeep (8st. 7lbs.)

BETTING.—1 1-2 to 1 against Flight; 2 to 1 against Debate; 3 to 1 against Saucebox; 4 to 1 against Gold Flow, 6 to 1 against Fortunate; and 8 to 1 against Freda and Bopeep.

Won by a length. Time—56 1-5 secs.

SIXTH RACE.—The "Stewards' Purse." For horses. Distance half mile.

Mr. Black Hawkins' Wingfield (9st 6lbs.), Captain Randall 1
Major Logan Holmes' Redoubt (9st. 4lbs), Colonel Armstrong 2
Major Harrison's De Wet (9st) Mir Jan 3

Also ran; Postal (8st 7lbs).

BETTING.—5 to 2 on Wingfield; 4 to 1 against Redoubt; 6 to 2 against De Wet; and 15 to 1 against Postal.

Won by three lengths. Time—56 1-5 secs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brett, R. A., Roorkee, becomes Chief Inspector-General of Stores at home.

Captain Dick Cunningham, 21st Lancers, becomes Aide-de-camp to the Governor of Madras.

Lieutenant Clark, 15th Hussars, has applied to resign his commission.

The following Indian Medical postings to the Hyderabad Contingent are notified:—

Captain G. Bidie, to the 2nd Infantry, vice Captain Knox attached to the 4th Infantry but officiating in civil employ.

Captain D. N. Anderson, to the 5th Infantry, vice Captain Brown reverted to the Madras Command.

Hon. Captain George Henry McCausland has resigned his appointment as Paymaster and Quartermaster of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burton, commanding Royal Artillery, Lucknow, is transferred to command the Royal Artillery at Jubbulpore.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brunker, Royal Horse Artillery, commanding the Royal Artillery at Trimulgherry, is transferred to command the Royal Horse Artillery, Mhow, vice Colonel Potts, vacated.

Colonel Keir, Royal Field Artillery, has been posted to the Indian Establishment from the 9th Brigade Division, South Africa, and will command the Royal Artillery at Campbellpore, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Haggard, granted leave on medical certificate.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officers of Commands the following postings of Royal Army Medical Corps Officers, on arrival from South Africa, are ordered:—

Bengal Command.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Baker, to Calcutta, for charge of Station Hospital; Major J. S. Green, to Roorkee, for charge of Station Hospital; Captain F. S. Penny, to Lucknow; Lieutenant F. S. Irvine, to Allahabad; Lieutenant Curran, to Meerut; and Lieutenant Bennett, to Lucknow.

Madras Command.—Captain Martin, to report to G. O. C., Belgaum District; Captain R. Silty, to report to G. O. C., Southern District, Bangalore; Lieutenant W. L. Baker, to report to G. O. C., Secunderabad District; and Lieutenant M. H. Babington, to report to G. O. C., Belgaum District.

The steamer Arratoon Apcar arrived in Calcutta yesterday evening with 766 men from Hongkong, of all ranks, including five officers. They leave on Saturday afternoon for Jhelum.

A number of wholesale ghee merchants carrying on business in Cazi Syed Street have presented a petition to Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, complaining of the method in which the town duty they have to pay upon imported ghee is levied. They point out that this leads to unfair competition by merchants who carry on business at Bhendi Bazaar who manufacture the ghee and consequently have to pay no duty. The crux of the matter is that ghee is taxed and butter is not, and the petitioners ask that the same duty be levied upon imported butter as is exacted for imported ghee.

MR. FANSHAWE, the Director-General of the Indian Post Office, is an official who is as popular with the Native staff of the Department as he is with the European. On the news of his recovery from his recent illness the Native employes at head-quarters—a small army in numbers—performed a special thanksgiving service at the great shrine of Kali at Kalighat. This, says the Calcutta correspondent who sends the news, is a very exceptional mark of sympathy towards a European official, and let us hope that Mr. Fanshawe will be the better for the favour of the grim goddess.

A DESPATCH story comes from Mr. Chamberlain's Department, which (writes "A. M." in the "St. James's Gazette"), for daring and audacity would not be easy to beat. A popular Major was sent some years ago to establish order in a small township in Africa which had been placed temporarily in charge of the local Military Commandant, a man who had risen rapidly from the position of storekeeper, and who, not satisfied with his official elevation, had elevated himself on the day the Major arrived by drinking too much. The first act of the Major was to place the Commandant under lock and key, but the inebriate managed to burst his bonds and invade the telegraph office, from which place he despatched this wire to the Colonial Office: "Chamberlain, London. Man here named Thorold questions my sobriety. Who is Thorold? Wire at once to avert bloodshed."

BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE Honourable Mr. Justice H. F. Aston, Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., and the Honourable Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, I. C. S., respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge of the High Court at Bombay on the 11th October.

Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S., on return to duty, is appointed to act as Political Agent, Jawhar.

Major H. D. Merewether, Political Agent, Fourth Grade, and Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant, Kathiawar, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year from the 4th September. The first four months of this furlough will be on full pay.

Lieutenant W. C. W. Hawkes, 29th Baluch Infantry, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Karachi in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain W. M. Southey, and is also appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in the Karachi District.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I. C. S., on return to duty, acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.

The services of Mr. F. K. Boyd, I. C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 1st November.

Mr. F. X. De Souza, M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-law, I. C. S., on relief, becomes Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. D. Rendall, B. A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., on relief, becomes Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

During the absence of Mr. W. Lane on leave Mr. W. J. Howard, Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, acts as First Deputy Registrar.

Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, on return to duty, becomes District Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. L. H. Spence, becomes District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan, proceeding on leave.

Mr. G. H. White becomes Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 22nd September:—Mr. A. W. W. Macki, I. C. S., Mr. J. R. Martin, I. C. S., Mr. F. W. Allison, I. C. S., Mr. K. W. Barlee, I. C. S., and Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S. The names are arranged in the order of merit. Mr. Mackie passed an examination in Kanarese, Mr. Allison an examination in Gujarati, and Messrs. Martin, Barlee and Clayton an examination in Marathi.

Mr. W. L. Harvey, C. I. E., I. C. S., has been elected by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay as their representative on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, vice Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S.

Major J. G. Hojel, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and seven days in combination with furlough for fifteen months and twenty-three days, with effect from the 25th November.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Burke, M.B., I.M.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

In consequence of the departure on leave of Major W. E. Jennings, M. B., C. M., I. M. S., Dr. J. S. Fraser, M.B., C.M., becomes an Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay for the supervision of Plague Operations.

On return from leave, Mr. D. George, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Dharwar District.

On reversion to the Public Works Department from duty in South Africa, Captain W. V. Scudamore, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Dharwar Irrigation District.

Mr. C. Muirhead, Examiner of Accounts, is on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Government Examiner of Railway Account, Bombay.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A KATHIAWAR CHIEF.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A STATE EMPLOYEE.

DURBAR Shri Wala Naja Kala, a shareholder of Bilkha and Jetpur States in Kathiawar, and a fourth class ruling Chief of Kathiawar, has been charged with the murder of one Lakhoo Soora, one of the oldest employee in the State. The Chief was arrested on the 9th September and placed before the District Magistrate, who committed him to the Criminal Sessions. On the ground of his being a native ruler Wala Naja Kala claimed to be tried by a Special Commission, and the Government of Bombay, complying with the request, appointed a Special Commission, consisting of Mr. S. L. Batchelor, Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad; Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Judicial Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar; and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, if the latter chose to act. The Thakore Saheb declined to act as one of the Commissioners, and the trial commenced before the Commission consisting of Messrs. Batchelor and Kincaid, on the 3rd instant, at Rajkote. Mr. D. B. Sukle, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. A. V. Mamar, Government Pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. H. A. Wadia, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Taraporewalla, pleader, defended the Chief.

Mr. Sukle, in opening the case for the prosecution, stated that the deceased Lakhoo was a khawas, i. e, a personal attendant, and was in the service of the Bilkha State. A month previous to the marriage of his daughter a caste dinner was given, when the shareholders of the State were also invited. The accused, on that occasion, invited the deceased to Bilkha, but the latter did not come. The Deputy-Manager of the State also told deceased to go to Bilkha, but the deceased declined to do so on the pretext of pressure of work. A special messenger was consequently sent from Bilkha, who eventually persuaded the deceased to accompany him to Thana Galol. This place was reached at 3 p. m. and the death of the deceased occurred at about eight o'clock the same evening. The accused on the evening in question, sent for the deceased to Durbargadh, and when the latter appeared at the gate of Durbargadh palace the accused opened the door to admit him. Shortly after this the report of a gun and the cries of "mare chhe" were heard. The dead body of the deceased was found by the police patel who was informed that death was due either to accident or suicide. At an inquest held by the fouzdar, a number of persons, all in the service of the accused, deposed that the death was due to accident. As their evidence was found unsatisfactory, the assistance of the Jetpur police and of Mr. Souter, Superintendent, Kathiawar Police, were requisitioned. The enquiries made by the police led to the arrest of the accused.

Questioned by the Court, counsel said he was not bound to prove the motive of the accused in committing the deed.

Kala Soora, the brother of the deceased, was then examined, and the trial was adjourned.

PARSI LAW.

We are in receipt of a small book on Parsi Law published by Mr. Framjee A. Rana, who is well known in connection with "An Epitome of Hindu Law," "An Epitome of Mahomedan Law," and "An Epitome of the Principles of Equity," which have acquired a deserved popularity amongst students and practitioners.

The present book is, it must be said, the first of its kind. Up till now there existed no book which contained the law relating to inheritance, succession, marriage, and divorce amongst Parsis with notes, commentaries, and decided cases allocated under their proper heads. In a small volume and in a handy compendious form the present work fulfils all the above requirements, and we welcome it as such.

We fear there exists a deal of confusion in the minds not only of students but also of practitioners as to the correct law applicable to the Parsis of Bombay married before 1865 in cases where Parsi ladies married before the Indian Succession Act have died leaving husbands. A remarkable feature of this book is that it has cleared up this and many other similar cobwebs. In giving all the Acts relating to Parsis in extenso, as also the whole of the Indian Succession Act as an appendix, the author's object has been to make a reference to other books absolutely needless.

The book is exhaustively annotated, all the rulings and cases on Parsi Law having been embodied in the work. As an instance of the conscientious labour bestowed on the publication we notice a refreshing feature, viz:—That instead of, as is usual, relying on the headnotes of reported cases, the author has "delved" down into the report itself and has gathered the proverbial needle in the haystock.

To the Parsis in general the book will be very useful, but to those who have anything to do with the administration of the law relating to Parsis, for instance, the Delegates of the several Parsi Matrimonial Courts scattered over the Presidency it will simply be invaluable.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN.

REOPENING RECITAL BY DR. CRESER.

LAST evening a recital was given on the organ of St. Thomas' Cathedral by Dr. W. Creser, Mus. Doc., (Oxon), who has come to Bombay on account of the musical examinations held in connection with the Royal Academy of Music, London. For some time past the organ has been undergoing somewhat extensive restorations and repairs, the cost of which is estimated to amount to Rs. 1,500. The recital last evening was held primarily with the object of raising money to meet this expenditure, and it was gratifying to notice that the attendance was large, and the collection which was taken, therefore, likely to be satisfactory. Although every item of Dr. Creser's programme was severely classical, it was not the less enjoyable on that account, and one selection, Wareing's Coronation March, was especially interesting, and has probably never been heard in India before. The interest of the programme was heightened by the introduction of several vocal items, all of a social character.

The recital commenced with Stanley's "Old English Organ Concerto," in which the organist gave a delightful and complete interpretation of the powers of the instrument. Mr. Edgar Faulkner followed with the recit, "Comfort Ye" and the air "Every Valley" from the Messiah. The chief interest attaching to this selection lay in the accompaniment. Mr. Faulkner's exceptional range of voice was, however, never better displayed than in this beautiful number. His vocalisation was perfect, and though circumstances precluded the possibility of applause, appreciation of his effort was none the less sincere on that account. Dr. Creser subsequently executed Bach's "Solemn Fugue in E. Minor," a measure differing greatly from his first selection, but selected probably for the purpose of displaying the range of the instrument. Mendelssohn's "Andante in C" was afterwards contributed by Mr. H. W. Astell as a violin solo, and this was followed by a vocal selection by Miss Clara Procter—The recit "And God said," and the air "With Verdure Clad" from Haydn's "Creation." The recital was concluded with two vivacious pieces: Wolstenholm's "Caprice" and the "Coronation March" (Wareing) already mentioned. It would be altogether surperfluous, and probably out of taste to discuss Dr. Creser's performance. It is sufficient to say that more finished playing or more beautiful music has never been heard within the precincts of the Cathedral. For the arrangement of the recital, Mr. Faulkner, the Cathedral organist, was responsible, and to him is due sincere congratulation for the thoroughness of its success. The hour at which the recital was held did not admit of a very lengthy programme, and it is safe to say that should Dr. Creser find it within his power to afford a Bombay audience another opportunity of hearing him, he will be assured of just as large an attendance and just as appreciative a gathering.

SHOLAPUR NOTES.

OUR Sholapur correspondent writes:—This distric generally gets disappointed by the failure of the late rains, and it is more from this cause than any other that scarcity arises. This year, though we had good rain for sowing in September, it looked as if the monsoon had considered that in so favouring us it had done all that could reasonably be expected of it, and ten days ago all the grass had got quite yellow and the young crops were beginning to show signs of withering. Then, at the very critical moment, rain came, and we have had nothing else for the past week. In fact we were actually beginning to fear that there would be too much when the weather cleared, thereby assuring the district excellent if not actually bumper crops throughout. Even if another drop of rain does not fall we shall be all right, though a little sprinkling in November or December, when things have dried up a bit, will be welcome. Only accidents can now interfere with an abundant harvest, and there is already a report of locusts from a village not far from Sholapur, but the invasion does not appear to be a really serious or widespread one.

The Provincial Conference sittings have been the only recent excitement, and the doings of the conferring gentlemen have been fully reported. The audience appears to have consisted largely of pleaders, Government clerks, and schoolboys, and the most striking thing about the proceedings, as reported, was the entire absence from the agenda paper of those topics which were given the greatest prominence.

Dewalee passed off without trouble, if not without noise. The fireworks were somewhat marred by the wet, but the participators in the festivities would be the last to grudge the waste of a few crackers when the cause has ensured benefits of so far more substantial a nature.

THE CHADARGHAT DETACHMENT H. V. RIFLES.

THE Annual Report on the Chadarghat Detachment Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Meeting shows that the excellence of the shooting of the Corps has been well maintained.

Sergeant C. E. Marrett and Corporals Clarke and Blake each scored a possible and there were five scores of one under the possible. The Championships both of the Meeting and the Detachment, were won by Corporal R. Blake, his aggregate for the former was 345, being 17 points more than in 1900, and giving an average of 4·1 per shot; the Detachment Championship was won by him with 429 points, or an average of inners. This is excellent shooting. Corporal Blake therefore wins Mr. Mitra's Medal and the Silver Challenge Shield presented by Captain John Pile. Sergeant-Instructor H. R. Bird stands second in the Championship and wins the Detachment Silver Medal, while Sergeant Humphreys, who stands third, wins the Bronze Medal. There were 833 entries for the various matches. The entrance fees alone realized Rs. 1,012 and the sighting shots Rs. 260, so that about Rs. 100 had to be contributed from the Reserve Fund. It is satisfactory to notice that the number of competitors showed an appreciable increase, there being 82, or 17 more than in 1900.

There were two extra matches this year, one for those who had never won more then five rupees in any match at previous meetings and one, "The Institute Contest," in which the President of the Volunteer Institute, Captain Gribble offered prizes in the shape of shares and debentures in the Institute. The competition in this match was very keen. Owing to the limited target accommodation, Major The Navab Afsar-ud-Daula's Challenge Cup could not be fired for during the meeting; but the event was fired off on the 12th November last. Three teams entered, one from the H. V. R., one from the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops, and one from the 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops. The cup, which becomes the property of the corps winning it three times, was won the 1st time by the team of the H. V. R. with 45.7 points, or an average of 57.12 per man. Vol. W. Marrett wins the prize of Rs. 15 for the best score in all the teams. Each member of the winning team will receive a silver medal with gold centre.

The monthly meetings of the Rifle Club were held regularly during the past year. There are now 37 members, an increase of one only. The gold medal for the highest aggregate in all matches was won by Corporal R. Blake, with 670 points, or 47 points more than in the previous year; the silver medal for the second highest aggreate was won by Sergeant C. E. Marrett with 660 points and the Bronze Medal, for the third aggregate, by Vol. W. Marrett with 624 points. The success of these Rifle Meetings is largely due to the generous support received from friends of the Volunteer movement in Madras and Bombay.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS IN TURKEY.

THE TROUBLES IN MACEDONIA.

COUNT BULOW AND THE TARIFF.

PARIS, OCTOBER 17.

THE visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch to Constantinople has attracted much comment. The primary purpose of the Grand Duke's mission was no doubt to allay the feeling of irritation produced in Turkish circles by the recent Russo-Bulgarian demonstrations and celebrations at Shipka. At the risk of establishing a dangerous precedent, the entry into the Bosphorus of the battleship was acceded to, as the Grand Duke refused to come in any smaller boat. The presence of this huge war vessel, the largest which has ever entered the Bosphorus, lying practically under the windows of Yildiz, was a demonstration in itself. According to the original programme the Grand Duke was to stay at the Russian Embassy in Pera and to leave on the 5th instant. In consequence of the earnest solicitations of the Sultan in St. Petersburg, it was agreed that His Imperial Highness should reside at the Palace and his stay be prolonged till Tuesday the 7th instant. This latter point was again altered at the last moment, however, as the Grand Duke left on the 5th instant. It is alleged that the Tsar telegraphed from Livadia requesting the Grand Duke to join him there immediately, and this is the only explanation given of his abrupt departure. The arrival of the battleship in port created considerable excitement, as it was generally believed, and had in fact been given out, that the vessel would remain at the entrance to the Bosphorus, as on the occasion of the previous visit of the Grand Duke. Therefore sensational rumours rapidly circulated that the Grand Duke, arriving opposite the forts, had given orders to steam ahead and had defied the Turks. In this connection it may be stated that the admission of the Georgi Pobiedonosets into the Bosphorus distinctly constitutes a violation of international conventions, which expressly stipulates that warships with Sovereigns or heads of independent States only may be permitted to pass the Straits. The Grand Duke is not, of course, a crowned head, but in official circles it is explained that His Imperial Highness was sent by Tsar "en son lieu et place," and therefore was entitled to the treatment which would be accorded to the Emperor. The Grand Duke met with a very cordial reception at the hands of the Sultan. A feature of the first audience was the employment of the Russian language by the Grand Duke Nicholas in his address to the Sultan. The Grand Duke had two long private audiences, and speculation is rife as to what occurred at these. There is no doubt that he gave friendly assurances to the Sultan on the score of Macedonia and Bulgaria. The report that he asked for a coaling station near the entrance to the Bosphorus has not received any confirmation. At his private audience the Sultan charged him to tell the Tsar that this visit would make an ineffaceable impression on his memory. The Sultan conferred the Grand Cordon of the Iftihar in brilliants on the Grand Duke, and presented him with a gold cigarette box studded with diamonds and two thoroughbred horses. All the members of the Russian suite also received decorations of various classes, while medals were bestowed on the crew of the Georgi Pobiedonosets.

Particulars of the serious encounter, already briefly reported, between Turkish troops and Bulgarian bands near Hazlog, show that a band of Bulgarian brigands lately crossed the frontier into the Hazlog district, and that the small body of Turkish troops stationed in that district at once went to meet them. As soon as the fighting began, the inhabitants of five Bulgarian villages, numbering in all some 800 men, took up arms and supported the brigands. For some time the Turks had to fight against very heavy odds. Two companies of troops were summoned by telegraph from Nevrokop. Their arrival changed the aspect of affairs, and the result, according to the Turkish account, was a sanguinary defeat of the insurgents, who left 78 dead on the field. The Turks lost twelve men killed. After this encounter the Bulgarian villagers dispersed to their homes. The Vali of Salonika feared that the simple and ignorant Moslems in the Nevrokop district might be tempted to intervene in a conflict in which their Bulgarian neighbours had already taken part, and it was to obviate this danger that additional troops were sentforward. The reserves despatched yesterday took the place, at Kilkitch, of the regular troops who had already been sent towards Nevrokop in order to calm the Moslem population and to disarm the Bulgarian villages which had temporarily joined the insurgents. The directors of the Salonika-Monastir Railway have received orders from the Government to hold at the disposal of the military authorities a number of carriages for the transport of troops and military stores. 2,350 troops have been despatched from Salonika and other stations to Dedeagatch. A Bulgarian band has been dispersed near Florina with the loss of seven killed. On the 11th and 12th instant, Bulgarian bands cut the telegraph wires belonging to the Salonika-Dedeagatch Railway at several places between Poroi and Demir-hissar.

The Reichstag yesterday entered upon the second reading of the Tariff Bill, and discussed paragraph I, section 2, of the bill, together with the two tariff schedules relating to wheat and rye. Addressing the House, Count Bulow, Imperial Chancellor, said he hoped the work of the Tariff Committee had laid the basis of an understanding upon Germany's future fiscal and economic policy. In framing the present bill the object in view was to afford agriculture increased protection, and at the same time it was intended not only to retain the home market for Germany's highly developed industry, but also to develop as much as possible the sale of German products in foreign markets, thus serving the interests of trade generally. It was desirable for industry and trade and also for agriculture that commercial treaties extending over long periods should be concluded but they should be based on full reciprocity while safeguarding Germany's legitimate interests. Having given a sketch of the fiscal and economic conditions prevailing in Europe and the United States, the Chancellor said "we must strengthen our politico-commercial armour in order to be able to meet our opponents as equal in the economic arena." The new tariff (proceeded the Chancellor) specialised to a greater extent than former tariffs, and this was intended to afford an effective weapon in the negotiations for the conclusion of commercial treaties. It also provided increased duties on articles which were important from a politico-commercial point of view. The increases offered sufficient scope for negotiations with the treaty Powers. The chief concern of the Federal Governments was for the advancement of the interests of the nation at large. It could not be said that the provisions of the bill showed a want of solicitude for agriculture, and the apprehension that the measure would lead to an increase in the cost of living as far as the workman was concerned was considered by the Governments to be without foundation. The Imperial Chancellor continued: "On the one hand it is to the interest of agriculture to see that industry shall be maintained in a position to purchase produce of farmers. The Federal Governments are in duty bound to steer a middle course between the various just interests of both, for Germany is an agrarian as well as an industrial State.

"The proposed agrarian Customs duties will not harm our industry. The raising or extension of minimum rates, however, would make the conclusion of commercial treaties impossible, for the Federal Governments, as regards minimum duties, have gone to the utmost limit." Count Bullow added that exception had been taken from the first in more than one quarter to the incorporation of the minimum duties in the bill, and he himself had advocated when the draft was under discussion the granting of this protection to agriculture. The industrial duties were not assessed too high as compared with the agrarian duties, and the Governments had merely intended to adapt them to the modifications which had been introduced since the conclusion of the last treaties. The Federal Governments could neither raise the minimum duties nor extend them to other articles in the bill. On that point they were generally at one. Count Bulow added: "If the bill is rejected the Government will be obliged either to let commercial treaties continue in operation ude new treaties on the basis of the old In the latter case also they would endea- do their best, but it is doubtful whether in case they would be as successful, especially as rds agriculture, as if they were negotiating on e basis of the bill now under discussion. The Chancellor then appealed to the House not to disturb the course of the proceedings or to bring about their suspension by artificial means.—(Great uproar.) It would be, he said, laying the axe to the roots of the parliamentary system if the matter were not discussed in all seriousness and in a strictly practical manner.—(Uproar and marks of approval.) The rejection of the bill would involve great disadvantages for all, especially for agriculture. Count Bulow concluded by appealing to the House once more to give evidence of its patriotism, which it had so often displayed, in order that an understanding might speedily be arrived at.—(Cheers and counter-cheers)."

Busy little Messina is one of the pleasant surprises the traveller occasionally comes across. Poverty is by no means conspicuous; no beggars, no stage villains stalking about the streets with "vendetta" writ large upon them; no street sellers bothering the life out of one to buy cheap wares, all of which, if negative virtues, add much to the character of the city. Messina may be said without much danger of exaggeration to be a town without windows; there is positively not one, their place being taken by doors opening on to balconies, which form for the population so many open-air rooms, in which they perform every duty of the household. The low houses, of only two stories, and these same balconies, are the chief characteristics here, doubly charming when they overlook the harbour. Even a very fair student of Italian will not succeed in understanding the Sicilian dialect, and it is not attractive, like the Neapolitan. The people use much less gesture and are altogether much more self-contained and less quarrelsome. The streets just now are full of English sailors of his Majesty's ship Pegasus, who look neat, trim, and stalwart in contrast to the dark and wiry Italian marines, many of whom are also here. There seems to be considerable friendliness among them, as they are seen together at the cafes or doing the town. The other day on the quay an English bluejacket got into trouble with a cafe waiter, when an Italian sailor came to the rescue, paid for him 1s. 3d. of what had been asked, the two going arm-in-arm, the Italian giving the Englishman an audible lesson in his language, which the other characterized as "rot."

The Boer generals journeyed to Utrecht on Wednesday in order to visit Mr. Kruger on the occasion of his seventy-seventh birthday. They were officially received by the provincial and municipal authorities at the Town Hall. General De Wet, replying to the speech of welcome by the burgomaster, said that now that peace was signed the generals, as honest men, would be loyal subjects of the English Government. Then the general asked. "Is not the child submissive to his father until he becomes of age?" The generals afterwards drove to the Villa Oranjelust and congratulated Mr. Kruger on attaining his seventy-seventh birthday. The ex-President and the generals then attended a solemn service in the Dom Church. Mr. Kruger was assisted into the pulpit. He delivered a speech in the Taal, in which he thanked the generals for their work. They had only ceased fighting, he said, to prevent the extinction of the Boer race. Referring to their mission, he urged his hearers to assist in relieving the distress of the Boer people. The congregation was visibly affected by the address, and as the ex-President left the pulpit the people sang "May the Blessing of the Lord rest upon you." Pastor Jonker said that the day would come when God would allow the Boers to once more sing the Volkslied—"We are a free people." Mr. Kruger was at home to the friends of the Boer generals this afternoon. The students at the University presented the generals with a purse containing £83. In the course of an interview General De Wet declared that the statement published in the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" with regard to the Kaiser and the Boer generals was untrue. He said:—"It seems that an attempt is being made to make our philanthropic mission into a political one. Dr. Leyds has nothing to do with it."

The accepted idea of Sicily must be made al over again if one wishes to come near the truth. Take, for example, the question of cruelty to animals. What other large city in Europe which has an afternoon passage of private carriages that will hold its own with that of Rome is humane enough absolutely to remove the bearing-rein? But that is what is seen here. Then, as to the poverty of the aristocracy. There must be some mistake. Such horses, such carriages, and such clothes are not maintained by people with whom money is scarce. The old assertion that the ladies wear a fine bodice while a ragged skirt is concealed by the carriage rug must be discarded, for the simple reason that they do not use carriage rugs. Nor will the assertion hold water that they eat bread and cheese to have means to keep up the carriage. Not that we have peeped into their kitchens, but the servants certainly get enough to eat; they are so fat. As to the other belief, that one must not offend a Sicilian for fear of his "revenge", one cannot say. It would not be wonderful if a great deal of it were true, but at the same time they make the most affectionate servants in the world, who will do anything for you, never sparing themselves, and for a wage at which an Englishman would sniff.

A mass meeting of the Geneva strikers was held on Thursday, and it was resolved to recommence work to-day, as all the demands of the tramway men have been virtually conceded. Thus ends the second strike which has occurred in the eight weeks of Mr. Bradford's management. The root of the trouble lies in the fact that the working of the company does not pay more than 2 per cent. on the enormous capital outlay. M. Layal, the late director, was asked to make the tramways produce 5 per cent, but he resigned rather than attempt the task. Mr. Bradford took up the position with the mandate to reduce expenses, and it is his efforts in this direction which have led to the strikes. The imposing array of military on Wednesday had the effect of checking disorder, and but few disturbances took place. Shops reopened, and even a few trams began running on the Carouge-Annemasse main line. At night the strikers split up into small parties and attacked some outlying factories, breaking windows and fences. They were pursued by the cyclist corps, and some smart conflicts took place. The loyal action of the gas, electricity, and water employees in refusing to join in a general strike saved a panic. Yesterday began calmly, but a review of the troops provoked a conflict between the infantry and the crowd, which numbered many thousands. The soldiers used their swords freely, and many inoffensive onlookers were badly hurt. For a moment it looked as if there was to be an ugly fight, but the cavalry promptly intervened, and opposed a barrier between the infantry and the people. The compositors have already returned to work. The Geneva papers were printed in miniature editions during the night at Lausanne.

Gradually even Naples is becoming modernized and made commonplace by the introduction of the latest products of civilization. One of these, of course, is broad streets; so one has been cut through the heart of the city and called the Rettifilo (bee-line)—as broad and straight and dull as any street in Europe. For this purpose ancient streets and houses were ruthlessly sacrificed, removing thieves' dens and dirt, say the friends of progress, destroying for ever the picturesque and characteristic, say the lovers of art. Naples has also electric light, electric trams, and motor cars, which are pushing out olive oil lamps, horse cabs, and private carriages. The position of the cabmen is not enviable, but certainly the condition of his master is worse. The latter owns the horses and stables. The drivers pay for feeding the horses, and daily 2 1-2d. for stabling, and 1d. for shoes, and then, as the cabmen express it, "they have trust in us!" Which means that the men pay them anything they like as often as they like. "When we gain, we pay, when we make nothing, we don't. And as the latter is our usual condition, the masters—." And the sentence is completed with an expressive shrug. In fact as every tourist knows, driving in Naples is a torture from the rough pavements, and trams are so cheap and numerous that the day is not far off when the Neapolitan cabman will have ceased to exist, and the poor Queen of the Mediterranean will have lost another characteristic.

GLASGOW'S STATUE TO GLADSTONE.

LORD ROSEBERY'S TRIBUTE.

"One of the greatest figures of our country." was Lord Rosebery's estimate of the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone, a statue of whom he unveiled on October 11, at Glasgow in presence of 10,000 citizens. The statue stands in George-square, is the work of Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, and its cost of £4,000 was raised by public subscription.

Glasgow had some claims to a share in the inheritance of Mr. Gladstone's fame, said Lord Rosebery, proceeding in a masterly oration to deal with the remarkable and varied qualities of the late statesman, and the speaker at once secured the keenest attention of all by a pleasing recollection of a great day spent by Mr. Gladstone in Glasgow in 1879, when the latter delivered three addresses.

But the statue had been erected by men of all creeds in Glasgow and the west, continued Lord Rosebery, and he must eschew politics. In some cases this would mean omitting all that was interesting. There are characters from which, if you subtracted politics, there would be nothing left. It was not so with Mr. Gladstone. Wildly worshipped by some as a statesman, wildy detested by others, politics was the least part of him to those who knew him best.

Indeed, I sometimes doubt whether his natural bent was towards politics at all. Had his course taken him that way, as it very nearly did, he would have been a great Churchman, greater perhaps than any that this island has known; he would have been a great professor if you could have found a University big enough to hold him.

He would have been a great historian, a great bookman; might have grappled with libraries and wrestled with academies had the fates placed him in a cloister. It is difficult to conceive the career, except perhaps the military, in which his energy and intellect and application would not have placed him on a summit. However, politics claimed him, but never altogether absorbed him. His power seemed to belong to a giant and a prodigy.

"The three signal qualities which made him what he was were courage, industry, and faith—dauntless courage, unflagging industry. These were the levers with which he moved the world."

MR. GLADSTONE'S FAITH.

It was not of Mr. Gladstone's religious faith he spoke, though it could not be doubted that he had raised the tone of political discussion and quickened and renewed the religious feeling of the society in which he moved. It was the faith with which he espoused and pursued great causes. It was sufficient to move mountains, and sometimes did move mountains. Obstacles, objections and counsels of critics were to him as nought. He pressed on with the passion of a whirlwind, but with the steady persistence of some puissant machine. All the treasures of his nature were in ingots, and not in dust. Mr Gladstone's next great force was his industry; there was no "ca' canny" about him. From his earliest schooldays to his death he gave his full time and energy to work. He would have sat up all night writing a pamphlet and work next day as usual. An eight hours' day would have been a holiday to him.

HIS INDUSTRY.

Withal, Mr. Gladstone enjoyed life in its purest and best form—took pleasure in a good play or a pleasant dinner. But he was a Mirabeau, of whom Dumont said that a day was worth more to him than a week or a month to others.

And Lord Rosebery told the following story:—"When he was staying at Dalmeny, in 1879, he kindly consented to sit for his bust. The only difficulty was that there was no time for sittings, so the sculptor, with his clay model, was placed opposite Mr. Gladstone as he worked, and they spent the mornings together. Mr. Gladstone writing away, and the clay figure of himself, less than a yard off, gradually assuming shape and form, but it had no distracting effect on the busy patient." Referring to the courtesy and sweetness of manner which seemed to be part of Mr. Gladstone's nature the noble speaker said:—He did not like people to disagree with him—few people do—but, so far as manner went, it was more pleasant to disagree with Mr. Gladstone than to be in agreement with some others.

HIS COURAGE.

Lastly, there was Mr. Gladstone's courage—perhaps his greatest quality. He had to the end the vitality of physical courage. When well on in his ninth decade, well on to ninety, he was knocked over by a cab, and, before the by-standers could rally to his assistance, he had pursued the cab with a view to taking its number. As for his moral courage, when at Eton, some loose or indelicate toast was proposed, all present drank it but young Gladstone. In spite of the storm of adjuration, objurgation, and ridicule, that raged around him, he jammed his face, as it were, down in his hands on the table, and would not budge. Every schoolboy knows the courage that this implied. Nor did his courage ever flag. He might be right or he might be wrong, but when he was convinced that he was right not all the combined powers of Parliament or society or the multitude could for an instant hinder his course, whether it ended in success or in failure.

Success found him calm, he had had so much of it; nor did failures greatly depress him—each morning found him once more facing the world with serene and undaunted brow. There was a man! The nation had lost him, but preserved his character as a model for coming generations.

SERMONS FROM STATUES.

Such lives spoke for themselves. Statues were not for them, but for us—summoning us to account for time and opportunity; embodying an inspiring tradition, they were milestones in the life of a nation. And Lord Rosebery concluded a magnificent peroration with the apostrophe:

Unveil, then, that statue, let it stand to Glasgow in all time coming for faith, fortitude, courage, and industry—qualities apart from intellect or power or wealth—which may inspire all her citizens, however humble, however weak; let it remind the most unthinking passer-by of the dauntless character which it represents, of his long life of high and honest purpose; let it leaven by an immortal tradition the population which lives and works and dies around this monument. (Loud cheers.)

Then, leaving the rostrum, Lord Rosebery walked to the statue and unveiled it.

Afterwards his lordship was entertained to a luncheon in the Municipal Chambers, where a letter of apology for absence was read from the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, the late statesman's son, and Lord Rosebery, complimenting Glasgow on its municipality, said:—

"Municipalities are destined in the future of the Kingdom and the Empire to play an increasing and more powerful part."

Accompanied by the Lord Provost, Lord Rosebery afterwards attended the Corporation penny concert in the City Hall, where he had to make a short speech on the emphatic call of the audience, and had a similar experience when he drove to St. Andrew's Hall.

GOLD MINERS' PHTHISIS.

LARGE REWARD FOR REMEDIAL APPLIANCES.

The Johannesburg Chamber of Mines is desirous of taking steps to obviate or minimise the occurrence of miners' phthisis, and invites practical suggestions and plans for combating the causes leading to the same. No definite information is before the Chamber as to the causes of the disease, but the general assumption is that it is chiefly due to the inhalation of fine dust given off during the machine-drilling operations. The Chamber offers the following awards for the three best practical suggestions and devices on this subject, namely, 1st prize, £500 and a gold medal; 2nd prize, £250; 3rd prize, £100.

In suggesting devices for attaining the object desired, the following points are to be specially taken into consideration:—1st, the applicability of the device or the apparatus to the existing system of machine drilling; 2nd, the practice demonstration of the device or apparatus. The judges, before making the final award of the prizes, will be entitled to require tests, and if they are not satisfied with any proposed device they will be at liberty to reopen the competition or award apart only of the prizes. The papers in connection with this subject must be accompanied by the plans, models, or apparatus of the devices suggested and will be receivable (a) at the offices of the Chamber of Mines, Post-box 809, Johannesburg, up to the 15th of February 1903; (b) at the London agents of the Chamber, Messrs. Barsdorf and Co., Wool Exchange, Coleman-street, E. C., up to the 15th of January, 1903; (c) at the Paris agents of the Chamber, the Compagnie Francaise des Mines d'Or d' Afrique du Sud, 20 Rue Taitbout, up to the 15th of January, 1903. The judges for the award of the prize will consist of two members of the Transvaal Medical Society, two members of the Mine Managers' Association of the Witwatersrand, and two members of the Mechanical Engineers' Association of the Witwatersrand, together with three consulting engineers to be selected by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, and two practical rock-drill miners to be selected by the Mine Managers' Association—the decision of the majority to be final.

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IN THE LAND OF CHAMPAGNE.

When the grapes are ripening, and that first touch of autumn comes slyly masquerading under the guise and glow of a rich Indian summer (writes "S. C." in the "Pall Mall Gazette)," no pleasanter stretch of country can be found in sunny France than the "Land of Champagne," with its vineyards, villages, and picturesque nooks nestling amid a broad expanse of undulating hills. Ay, of course, you make your pied-a-terre, and Ay will at first sight charm the heart out of you. It is itself protected by a sheltering vineclad hill, while the approach from the station is made along an avenue of magnificent chestnut trees, which, in turn, give way to straight, tall poplars, making a "speaking likeness" to our well-beloved "Hobbema." Crossing the canal that connects the Marne with the Rhine, you find yourself amid long ill-paved streets of quaint and low-built houses, many of which are old enough to still display their original Gothic architecture. A covered market-place and the ancient clock-tower with its chime of silvery bells complete the actual "sights" of little Ay; but what lends a peculiar charm to this "centre" of the wine district is its well-to-do air of quiet, self respecting prosperity. 'Tis a town of vaults and cellars; they abound everywhere, and for but one purpose; while every foot of sun-baked wall bears its luxurious growth of trellised vines, heavy with ripening grapes. Ease and abundance would indeed seem the distinguishing note of this little home of vintners; it is as though some of the sparkling qualities that pertain to their own particular vintage were bubbling forth from the very soil, making "all things hum" in a quiet and decorous way. . . . It is both curious and interesting to note how the inhabitants, with that thrift which seems born of the French soil, have utilised every available portion of ground even in the town itself. Vines grow at every street corner; gardens are converted into miniature vineyards, and not a house but bears its complement of graceful clinging creeper. The straight paths leading up to the vineyards are primly bordered with rows of flints and posts set up at regular intervals, on either side of which arise tall vine-props, the height of an average man, effectually shutting out any view there may be beyond. . . Now and again you meet the solitary figure of a peasant seated on a donkey, his face half hidden beneath the shady headgear known by its local name of "halette." He greets you civilly, but without a gleam of the countryman's curiosity in his eye; it is so at Ay. There is, it is true, no denying the monotony of immediate surroundings; but if you wish for more varied scenery, you can leave these vine-clad hills and turn towards Dizy and Mareil, where woodlands abound. But with regard to the vineyards, what strikes the eye at every step is the extraordinary pains the peasant here has brought to bear on his work. He is, properly speaking, more of a gardener than a mere labourer, so great and elaborate is the care he bestows on every detail of the work he loves so well. Nature herself has become subservient to him; no trace of weeds disfigures the well-nourished soil, which about the roots of the vinestems looks almost as if it had been passed through a sieve. But this thoroughness has its reward, too, for most of these men rise to the dignity of peasant proprietors, and occupy as such a vastly superior position to that of the ordinary agricultural labourer. To see them on Sundays, on fete-days, or at the weekly market one might take them for well-to-do artisans, or even for members of the smaller bourgeoisie; and, indeed, there is not one probably who cannot, "per l'occazione," place a bottle of his own champagne on the table to do honour to his guest. About half an hour's walk distant from Ay is Hautvillers, and here—oh, memorable event!—Dom Perignon, prior of the Abbey, first invented that delectable beverage, champagne! This was in the sixteenth century, and it is many a long day since the monks of Hautvillers and their Abbey have passed away, while their vintage has fallen to the sons of the soil, who not only "carry on the original business" (having probably vastly improved on the early monastic recipes), but, we are inclined to think, make a very good thing of it. Each year the crops are sold by the square foot a month or two in advance of harvesting-time to the traders at Rheims, Epernay, and Chalon, while certain Russian wine merchants hold the rights to the exclusive output of some of the more particularly famed districts—a fact that easily accounts for better champagne being drunk in the Tsar's dominions than in any other country of the world.

110 MILES AN HOUR.

ROUTES OF MONO-RAIL LINES FROM LONDON.

To demonstrate to the Parliamentary Committee considering the London to Brighton and Dover mono rail schemes the success of this new form of travel the promoters of the Liverpool to Manchester line hope to run trains over one of their sections at 110 miles an hour by June next.

In the meantime the London schemes are progressing. They will be dealt with in two Bills. In both cases the London terminus will be the same, and is to occupy a central position in the Strand. The station there is to be at a depth of about 20ft. underneath the surface of the thoroughfare, and it will thus be possible to use the valuable site for buildings.

From the station both lines cross underneath the Thames in tubes, and rise to the surface at a point near Westminster Bridge road. Thence it is intended to carry the lines parallel to each other on viaducts as far as Clapham Park. At that point the Dover line will branch off in the direction of Chatham, while the Brighton line will continue straight on to a point about midway between Croydon and Addington, and thence the line goes to Redhill, and practically follows, with more or less variation, the route of the existing Brighton railway until it reaches Preston Park, where it leaves the direction of the present line and enters Brighton through a district which is almost completely free of any buildings, and ends with a station just at the back of the Bedford Hotel. It is anticipated that the total cost of the Brighton mono-rail will not exceed four millions sterling.

As to the Dover Line, the plans are not in such a forward state as those of the Brighton Line. It is proposed that from the divergence at Clapham Park it shall go through Forest Hill and Mottingham to Chatham, where there is to be a station at which the trains to and from Dover are to stop.

From that station the line is to follow close by the present route of the London Chatham, and Dover Railway.

The length of time to be occupied in the journey from London to Brighton is to be twenty-five minutes and the journey to Dover is to be done in forty minutes, Chatham being reached from each end in twenty minutes.

SUBMERGED FOR 95 YEARS.

FAMOUS FRIGATE DISCOVERED IN MOUNT'S BAY.

After a submersion of ninety-five years the famous frigate Anson is showing above water in Mount's Bay, where she was wrecked on December 29, 1807.

When disaster overtook the vessel, she was returning from taking part in the capture of the Island of Curacoa, and with her sixty-six men went to a watery grave.

Some Porthleven fishermen noticed a strange black object at the entrance to the Looe bar, and at once called the attention of Captain Anderson of the s. s. Greencastle, a Penzance salvage steamer, to it.

A diver was at once sent down, and it was then proved that the object was no other than the Anson quite intact with the exception of her top hamper.

She was lying in four fathoms of water, and on her decks were found seven brass guns and also a large number of iron guns.

The Admiralty have been informed of the discovery, and it is expected that officials will be sent to make full investigation with a view to the recovery of the almost priceless relic.

It is stated that the frigate had booty of Spanish doubloons on board, and this fact will add to the interest with which further developments are awaited.

The Anson, which carried forty-four guns, took no mean part in the victories achieved over the Spanish and French at the end of last century. She assisted in the defeat by Lord Rodney of the Comte de Grasse in 1782, while a year before being wrecked she accomplished the famous feat of destroying ten Spanish gunboats and a battery.

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Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

AN OMITTED NAME.

MISS CORELLI'S GRIEVANCE AGAINST A PAPER.

So, after all, Miss Marie Corelli is not to be taken quite literally.

She has told the world through her novels that she holds the Press and the people who seek newspaper notice in contempt. Yet she complains that her name has been omitted from the list of guests at the Braemar Highland gathering which appeared in the "Gentlewoman."

She framed her grievance in the following letter to the editor of that paper:—

"Private and Confidential.

"Invercauld Arms Hotel,
"Braemar.

"Miss Marie Corelli presents her compliments to the 'Scottish Gentlewoman,' and notes with some surprise that her name has been omitted from the list of the friends invited by Mr. Farquharson of Invercauld to the 'Royal Enclosure' at the Braemar Highland Gathering. She notes the name of her friend, Lady Byron, is included, and wishes to point out that as she (Miss Corelli) was the means of taking Lady Byron to the gathering, and as Mr. Farquharson's invitation was for 'Miss Marie Corelli and party,' without any allusion to Lady Byron at all, Miss Corelli can only conclude that her name was purposely omitted. Miss Corelli begs to say that the omission has caused the greatest surprise and offence to many persons, including Lady Byron who is at present staying in Braemar as Miss Corelli's guest. This letter is confidential, but an explanation is requested, as Miss Corelli was with Lady Somers and Lady Kennard."

The letter will be "noted with some surprise" by readers of Miss Corelli's novels, for they are peculiarly strong upon the point of their authoress' consistency.

The Editor of the "Gentlewoman," too, was impressed by Miss Corelli's "apparent sincerity," as may be gathered from his reply to her letter:—

"142, Strand, London,
"October 6, 1902.

"The Editor of the 'Gentlewoman' presents his compliments to Miss Marie Corelli, and begs to acknowledge her letter from Braemar without date. He assures Miss Corelli that he at once realises that an apology for misunderstanding her is clearly due. But he thinks that Miss Corelli has forgotten a letter, also without date and also from Scotland, which she addressed to this office in the year 1898. And, indeed, in all those of her books which the Editor has been able to read, Miss Corelli has gloried in the opportunity of expressing her contempt for the Press, and in particular for those 'snobs' (Miss Corelli's favourite word) who seek newspaper notice in any of the social, literary, or other relations of life.

"Miss Corelli's conjecture that her name was 'purposely omitted' from the account sent by the 'Gentlewoman's' Scottish correspondent, describing the party in the royal enclosure at Invercauld, is perfectly correct. In deference to Miss Corelli's express opinions on 'newspaper puffs,' the Editor long since gave instructions that her name should not be mentioned in the 'Gentlewoman.' Now he realises that Miss Corelli has been misunderstood, and that it would really have gratified her to be named as present in the 'royal enclosure.' The Editor begs forgiveness for pointing out however, that he does not comprehend why 'an explanation is requested' because 'Miss Corelli was with Lady Somers and Lady Kennard.' No such titled companionship was necessary to induce the Editor to give this frank explanation. He can only plead, however, some little excuse for his mistake because of the apparent sincerity of Miss Corelli's letters and writings on the subjects of 'snobs' and newspapers.

"Logical consistency obliges the Editor to understand that the word 'Private' at the head of the letter should be read 'Public,' unless, indeed, he has again misunderstood, and that Miss Corelli's letter is not, as it appears to be, a request for publicity.

"The Editor proposes, by way of making reparation and emphasising his apology, to print Miss Corelli's letter and this reply in the 'Gentlewoman.'"

SOME CHAMBERLAIN ANECDOTES.

Mr. Chamberlain, as he spoke at Birmingham the other day, would probably remember the first speech he ever made in the House of Commons, in which he defended the education policy of Birmingham. The second Birmingham School Board, of which Mr. Chamberlain had been chairman, had taken the course of separating religious and secular education, and in his speech the new member indignantly replied to a statement that this was "to the eternal disgrace of Birmingham."

In his speech Mr. Chamberlain gave to the House a reminiscence of his School Board days which is particularly interesting now. Birmingham, long before the first Board School was built, had sought to make education compulsary, and it became necessary, therefore, to pay the fees of poor children at denominational schools. But the feeling against this course was so strong," said Mr. Chamberlain, "hundreds of people declaring that they would rather be distrained upon than pay the 'new Church Rate,' that even the denominational majority of the Board were unwilling to enforce it." So that, on a smaller scale, Mr. Chamberlain has already known one "no rate" campaign against denominational education.

Everybody was pleased with Mr. Chamberlain's maiden speech. The "Times" thought it worthy of a leading article, and Sir Walter Barttelot, a Tory if ever one lived, crossed the floor and shook the young Radical by the hand, with the remark that "if he always addressed the House with the same quietness and intelligence, the House would always be ready to listen to him." Mr. Chamberlain had been some weeks a silent member—if he had spoken on the day of his entry Mr. Disraeli would probably have been among his hearers. He was in the gallery when the new M.P. was introduced. "What do you think of him?" asked Lord Carnarvon, and the Prime Minister, surveying Mr. Chamberlain from top to toe, said: "He wears his monocle like a gentleman!"

"They tell me I shall be stoned in my own city," said Mr. Chamberlain on Friday, and though the Colonial Secretary is quite safe in Birmingham to-day, his remark recalled the old days when he received anonymous letters addressing him as "The mad Mayor of Birmingham," and charging him with ruining the town to please his own fancies and a lot of "addleheaded town councillors." Mr. Chamberlain, though he has never been attacked with physical violence, came into Imperial politics in a storm, his first meeting at Birmingham Town Hall ending in a free fight, and, for all one knows, he may owe his life to the happy accident that he did not accept the Irish Secretaryship in the place of Lord Frederick Cavendish.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN CONFERENCE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

He asked some questions about the return of the Boers who had been deported, and in regard to the continuance of martial law he was the author of the remark that there was a feeling in South Africa that while the Boers had made peace the English had not yet done so. Satisfying assurances were vouchsafed to him as to the return of his friends, and especially of his sons.

The result of the conference was another triumph for Mr. Chamberlain, for before they retired the Boer Generals publicly declared their allegiance to the King, and their determination to work loyally with the British in restoring peace and prosperity to South Africa.

The first visit to a public wash-house is an experience that is not easily banished from the memory especially if it take place in a poor locality and on a popular day (says a writer in "Living London"). On entering from the street, or a cool stone staircase, the immediate impression is of overwhelming heat and discomforting clouds of steam; but that soon passes, and one is conscious of a lofty, well-ventilated room, divided from end to end by rows of troughs, separated into couples by six-feet partitions. In each division stands a woman washing; at her feet a pile of dirty clothes, and behind her a basket of clean ones. Her arms are plunged elbow-deep into one of the two troughs of which she is temporary proprietress. Water in plenty, hot and cold, is hers for the turning of overhanging taps, whilst the conversion of the rinsing trough into a copper is as easily accomplished—by opening a steam containing valve. Her "wash" completed, she carries her basket to one of the men in charge of the row of wringers situated in an adjoining room. A few moments of rapid water-expelling whirling whilst the laundress "stands at ease," and the clothes are returned to her almost dry. She folds them on long tables near at hand, and puts them into a mangle, many of which machines are, it should be stated, now worked automatically. Should she wish to iron her finer items, she has but to take ready-heated irons from the stove hard by. Would she air her clothes, she hangs them on a "horse" and pushes it into a hot-air compartment. And for all this luxury as laundress the authorities charge but three-halfpence an hour!

A MODERN CRUSOE.

COMEDY OF THE WEST INDIES.

HOISTING THE UNION JACK THRUSTS FAME ON PATOS.

The story of a modern Crusoe is brought to light by the political incident of the hoisting of the British flag at Patos. The island is the most westerly of those forming the Bocas or Dragons' Mouths, the northern entrances to the Gulf of Paria, the chief inlet of the coast of Venezuela. It is consequently the nearest to the eastern coast of Venezuela. It rises in rugged grandeur from the sea, with huge, clean-cut cliffs towering over a rock-bound coast, against which the Atlantic swell for ever beats with awe-inspiring force. There is but one comparatively safe landing place, a little bay to the south, which is reported to have formed in the good old days of buccaneering an ideal pirate's lair. The length is about one mile, by half a mile in width. Patos has for a long time been a mild bone of contentment between Great Britain and Venezuela, although there appear little doubt that the proper ownership is British. It belonged, with the other islands at the Bocas, to the ancient Spanish Cabildo, the City Fathers who ruled in Port of Spain before and for some years after the capitulation of Trinidad. From them it passed to their successors, the Borough Council, and thence to the present Town Commissioners. For some years, says Reuter, it has been unoccupied, excepting, perhaps, casually by fishermen from both Venezuela and Trinidad. The south-western bay is also used by the small trading craft, which ply in large numbers between the two coasts. These are mostly Venezuelan, and, being so, are, of course, for the most part smugglers. The ordinary import duty in Venezuela is 50 per cent. advalorem, to which is added the extra duty of 30 per cent. upon goods from British colonies which Guzman Blanco imposed since 1882 in the face of a pronouncement in the House of Commons that it was a breach of treaty. Honest trading is therefore impossible. Venezuela asserts that these smugglers take refuge in Patos to escape the "guardas costas," or Customs boats, which vainly seek to protect the revenue of the Republic. There is a grievance. It would be an invaluable Customs station for Venezuela, hence her wish to acquire it. It is the key of the coast. In 1884 the British Government intimated that, in consideration of the abolition of the extra 30 per cent. duty, they might favourably consider the cession of the island to Venezuela, but a vigorous protest from the Chamber of Commerce here seems to have deterred them. The Chamber represented that it would be impolitic, inasmuch as it would undoubtedly be made a revenue station, and from its proximity to Trinidad shores would lead to the occurence of daily disputes and strife in British waters: that it would interfere with the fishing interests, and would be a source of constant trouble to the Government of Trinidad through the acts of irresponsible and unscrupulous Revenue officials. And so the matter dropped. From 1884 to 1890 a tenant was found by the Borough Council in the person of a hardy Englishman named Howard Tripp, who rented the place from them and wasted his substance in tobacco-planting and the breeding of goats. He was known locally as Robinson Crusoe, a name justified by the solitary life he led, and the ever-increasing wildness of his appearance. Weird tales were told of his solitary existence amidst the land crabs and the centipedes, the latter of which are said to be larger and more numerous at Patos than in any other known place. But he lived on somehow, until one day a band of marauding Venezuelans landed and nearly murdered him. Appealing for reparation to the indifferent Local Government proved unavailing, so Robinson Crusoe quitted, and the place has since, as I have said, been trodden only by the occasional foot of the fisherman, the smuggler, and the filibuster. During the revolution now in progress the last named has been much more in evidence, and the Venezuelan Navy has, whenever it suites its purpose, made the place its own. Trinidad officialdom at last awoke. A flagstaff, a Union Jack, and watch-man to look after both, have been located at Patos, and Sir Courtenay Knollys, the Acting Governor, has announced in the Legislative Council, in strictly official language, of course, that—

"He who dares that flag displace,
Must meet Great Britain face to face."

THE MOTOR-CAR BOOM.

IMPATIENCE PENALISED.

Supply keeps pace with demand—sometimes. At the present time, motor-cars are disobeying the law. Demand is snorting merrily along the road, while supply is lagging far behind. Yet the owner of the latter car is applying a very powerful brake to the former, and the name of this brake is the Premium.

If you order one of the well-known cars to-day it will be delivered to you some time next year. Should you stipulate for immediate possession, you will have to pay a large sum in addition to the ordinary price. A penalty will attach to your impatience.

So much (writes a representative) I learnt in an interesting chat with Mr. Walter Bersey, managing director of the Farman Automobile Company.

"Will you first tell me," I said, "what is the average price of a good motor-car?"

"Prices range from £300," he discreetly replied, "to £2,300."

"And what additional sum has to be paid for immediate delivery?"

"Anything up to £500."

"Well, for a £300 car?"

"There would be no premium in that case."

"Then, say, for a £500 car?"

"The premium might be £25 or £50, or even £75. It would depend upon the make of car."

"Well, allow me to congratulate you on being in a business that is booming in this fashion."

"Ah! it's fine. I believe there is no precedent for such a state of things."

"Wasn't there a year when bicycles were almost as good business?"

"I don't think so. You see, bicycles don't take so long to make as motor-cars."

"Presumably, every firm that can make motor-cars is busily engaged in doing so?"

"I should think you would be pretty safe in assuming that."

"It isn't everybody who can make a motor-car—not a thoroughly good one?"

"No, not everybody. In fact, the number who can is somewhat restricted. There are the great French firms, and one in particular; there are—let me see—at least five good English manufacturers; there is a first class maker in Germany; and so on."

"Why is that great French firm so great?"

"Strength, combined with lightness—that is the gist of the matter. I have known instances of what were intended to be slavish imitations; but the vital parts came out much heavier."

"Don't patents have a lot to do with it?"

"Patents are a factor. But this fact is more important: an English engineer is an engineer pure and simple, while a French engineer is also a chemist. Then, too, the French have the advantage of longer experience."

"By the by, the London trade first assumed an affinity for bicycles, and so selected Holborn Viaduct as its centre. Now it seems to recognise carriages, and Long-acre is more appropriate. Who settles these delicate points?"

"I was the first to come to Long-acre. Chance has, no doubt, much to do with it."

"Are the motor-car requirements of the peerage fully met?"

"Not yet, I imagine."

"What class comes next to noble lords and rich baronets in their hunger for these things?"

"Military men, undoubtedly. Then there are a good many doctors and members of the Stock Exchange who want them."

"Is it cheaper to keep a motor-car or a horse and carriage?"

"Motor-cars cost considerably less to keep."

"Then there is a tremendous future before them?"

"Beyond question. For commercial purposes they are bound to conquer all along the line. But of course motors won't drive horses out of Rotten Row."

A wealthy local manufacturer, Frank W. Butter has been fined £8 for "making goo-goo eyes" at a famous beauty, Miss Virginia Hurlburt, writes the "Express" Bridgeport (Conn.) correspondent. The specific charge was that of disturbing the religious services at the Episcopal Church. The defendant leapt over the pews in order to get into the seat in which the young lady was sitting, and throughout the service stared at her so fixedly as to become a nuisance. In consequence of her complaint he was asked to occupy a seat in the gallery. He refused, and a fight with the church officers resulted. Butter has appealed against the conviction.

The Yarmouth girl hermit case, as it has been called, has been finally disposed of by the local guardians. The girl, named Appleton, was found in a terrible state on the North Denes, where she had roamed, sleeping in holes under the hillocks, and living on remnants of food thrown away by visitors. Her explanation was that she was afraid to go home, and as she is of sound mind, able-bodied, and over sixteen, she remains in the workhouse meantime until she can go to a situation. Having fully recovered from the effects of the exposure, her hair, which, owing to her condition had to be cut off, is being allowed to grow.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

An addition to the City's many treasures will shortly be made in the shape of a Boer "Long Tom" gun.

The United States War Department has given orders for the regular army of the United States to be reduced to the legal minimum of 58,600 men.

Recently a new member paid £16,600 for a seat on the New York Stock Exchange. In addition to this he had to pay £500 for the initiation fee, making the total cost £17,100.

At the Motor Exhibition in Paris next December there will probably be on show a 300 horse-power motor, the product of a German firm. The motor is to be made for a submarine.

The New York undertakers have issued a notice to their drivers informing them that in future under no circumstances must they smoke when driving a hearse or mourning carriage to or from the cemetery.

"You have a lot of people going in and out of your office all day," said a plaintiff to a defendant in the Westminster County Court the other day. "Oh, yes," was the defendant's reply [illegible] le applying for payment of their accounts!"

Mr. Schreiner, who had has the offer and refused it of representing South Africa at Delhi in January, has probably been inspired in his decision by the prospect of his resuming his important place in the Government. The howling down of an Australian Premier the other day reminds us that Mr. Schreiner too, has had this experience, but his rough treatment in the streets of Capetown during the war crisis is happily now almost forgotten. Mr. Schreiner is not, as is often imagined, of Dutch descent. His father was a German missionary in South Africa, who married an English lady; and those who have read his sister's famous book, "The Story of an African Farm," will be interested to know that the name of the heroine, one of the happiest characters in fiction, was the maiden name of Mr. Schreiner's mother—Lyndall. Mr. Schreiner's earliest memories are of the years of chilhood which he spent with his sister Olive in the wilds of Kaffraria. Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Schreiner, in the days before the "applecart" was upset, were bosom friends, living next door to one another at the Cape, and so fond of each other's society that they had a gate made in the fence which divided their gardens, so that not even that slight barrier should come between them. Mr. Schreiner has been called a "traitor" since—though it was he who gave the Navy the first grant from the Cape—but he acknowledged, even when condemning Mr. Rhodes, that "his aim was high, and there was nothing small or sordid in his actions." He was, of course, Prime Minister when the war broke out and it is said that he took a poll of his constituents by post, as Mr. Seddon once took a vote in New Zealand by post-card!

The three American Generals who lunched with the King the other day almost at the hour when President Roosevelt was receiving the British Ambassador at Washington, are all veteran warriors, who have played their part in the making of the United States; and a glimpse of this fine trio shows the fallacy of the notion that America is "run" by young men. General Corbin is sixty, Major-General Young is sixty-two, and Major-General Wood is in his eightieth year. All three took part in the Civil War. General Corbin rose from the farm and the common school. As a young Volunteer of nineteen he joined the Union army in 1862, and was with it till the close of the war, when he became a "regular," and was made captain. In this capacity he served ten years on the plains of Kansas, Mexico, Arizona, and Texas, and he was chosen in President Garfield's time for executive duty at White House, where, though his office brought him rest from warfare, he was destined to be brought into touch with the martyred President at the crisis of his fate. Garfield was shot and spoke his last words in the presence of General Corbin, who was on the President's special staff at the time of his death and with him on the fatal day when he walked into the waiting-room at the Baltimore railway station at Washington, and received two pistol shots from Charles Guiteau, a disappointed place hunter. General Corbin, whose relations with the murdered President were of the closest kind, went home with Garfield on his last journey and stood by his bed when he died, with the words on his lips: "The people my trust."

Major-General Young saw active service as lately as last year, when he commanded a brigade in the Philippines, and the occasions on which he has been rewarded "for gallant and meritorious services" are almost too numerous to mention. He has been in the army forty years joining it as a private, and likely to leave it, if he lives, as full general. Major General Wood, the oldest of the King's soldier guests, has had an exciting life of nearly eighty years on the frontiers and in the Civil War, and it is his boast that he took part in all the battles of his corps during the Civil War.

Sir Edward Hutton, who has a new grievance, is not finding his path a smooth one as Commander of the Australian forces. Nothing more has been heard of his hitch with the Minister of Defence, but his protest against the reduction of the military estimates is ominous of his relations with his masters. The General, who is still in the prime of life, has been out barely a year, though it is not his first taste of soldiering at the Antipodes. He is essentially a soldier of the Empire, who has seen life at many opposite points where the flag flies. Born at Torquay, the son of a Yorkshireman, and educated at Eton, he served in the Zulu War in 1879, in the Boer War in 1881, and in Egypt in 1882—three wars in Africa in three years. Alexandria, Tel-el-Kebir, and the Nile are all on his list of honours, and he had his horse killed under him in the last fight with Arabi Pasha. In 1893 he was temporarily stationed in New South Wales, he has served in Ireland under Lord Roberts, has commanded the Militia in Canada, and his newest medal and clasps are from South Africa, where he commanded mounted troops on the flank of Lord Roberts's advance. Three continents, therefore, meet in the military life of General Hutton; he has been a soldier in Africa, America, and Australia. He had an interesting command in South Africa, where the Australians were under his charge, and on stopping to speak to a fine young fellow in the Victorian Mounted Rifles, the General was surprised to find that he was the son of the Prime Minister of the State.

The public treasury of the Island of Guam has gone bankrupt, with the result that all the schools in the island are closed. The courts of justice also have been closed, and the police disbanded.

Mr. Gregor McLaren, formerly of the Horse Guards' Blue, and for five consecutive years champion swordsman of the British Army, has died at South Norwood, at the age of fifty-three years.

The law reveals many secrets. In a county court action at Great Yarmouth a solicitor stated that when the herring trade at Yarmouth is slack herrings are brought from Norway to be converted into "Yarmouth bloaters."

A man convicted of drunkenness at Driffield had a pound tin of gunpowder in his possession when arrested. Prisoner told the magistrate he had bought it to frighten his fellow-lodgers, whom he accused of robbing him of all his money.

Another submarine of the Goubet type is to be built in Paris. It will have a displacement of ten tons, with a speed of nine knots. It is intended to be carried on board a man-of-war for use in the ocean, or to explore the entrances of harbours and rivers.

The drought in Queensland has been responsible for a curious accident. The leaders of a great flock of sheep scented water, and instantly the whole flock stampeded for the water hole, with the result that in the narrow gulley hundreds were trampled to death.

A boat, containing M. Valle, French Minister of Justice, M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine and some friends, capsized on the Marne, near Chalons, recently, M. Pelletan was among those who could not swim, and had to be rescued by two fishermen. He had a narrow escape from drowning.

Herr Richard Knoller and Dr. Joseph Valentin, of the Vienna Meteorological Institute, have created a record for Austria by ascending in their balloon, the Jupiter, to a height of 22,000 feet. They were compelled to expend the whole of their ballast, with the exception of two small bags.

An appropriate honour may be in store for many ex-mayors if the proposal made by the mayor of Lancaster be generally adopted. In Lancaster there are living to-day eight ex mayors of the borough, and the proposal is that they should be made freemen of the borough.

A new race of wild men has been discovered in Celebes by Dr. Paul Sarasin, the well-known American explorer. They live in the forests of Lamontjong plant a little maize, are monogamous, do not know how to count, and never tell lies. They have no weapons, and are vegetarians.

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

WHEN we were children, the old-fashioned story of "Eyes and no Eyes" was repeated to us for the good of our souls. Moral tales are out of date, but somehow, this dry as dust fable applies in an equally pointed manner to our modern everyday life. For example how few of us ever realise the beauties of London—a sunset on the Serpentine; the silent, starlit night, and the lines of weird, watching houses; the view of the Thames on the Middlesex side, from Blackfriars to Westminster Bridge—said to be the finest river frontage in Europe; these things, and many others, we pass, unnoticed and unknown. Even the scant vegetation can reveal a wealth of loveliness. The friendly Virginia creeper spreads a mantle of glory over many unsightly objects; and what of the Flower Walk in Kensington Gardens, the treasures of of Hyde Park, with its pale blue plumbagos—now. alas! faded—its heliotrope, palms, and eucalyptus? And the copper beeches in Batters, a Park, and the hibiscus shrub in Cheyne Walk, with its mass of white blooms that have a wine stain in their centres? If only we were more alive to the beauties around us, to the charms of light and shade, of form and colour' how it would educate our taste and help us to improve—at any rate, in the art of dress.

I have been much struck by the many beautiful cream-coloured dresses that have been prepared for the winter season. These are the piping times of peace, and it is evident that we are to throw economy to the winds in the matter of our dress allowances. One gown that I greatly coveted was in cream vicuna cloth, with the new open-work woollen embroidery. It was made in a sort of princess shape, with a pouched bodice, fastened at the back. Long lines of this woollen embroidery were inlet into the skirt, and cunningly arranged to give a graceful shape to the figure. Not a gleam of colour appeared on the gown; but with it was to be worn a big, brown, felt hat, wreathed with autumn leaves of brown, red, gold, and green. Brown shoes and stockings were prepared to accompany it, and if a shoulder covering was required, it would have to be in sable, fur, or in brown feathere trimming.

Another attractive cream gown was in fine face cloth; this was also simply made, and had for sole trimming stitched bands of white traffetas silk. Yet another appeared in cream chenille, nothing but chenille from neck to feet and might with truth be called a fairy-tale frock. Such delicate costumes as these are suited to a luxurious country house, or to wear when staying at Cannes or Monte Carlo, but for use in the smoke and fogs of London they savour of an extravagance that borders on vulgarity. One wonders what manner of woman she is who orders these costly and ephemeral costumes. Not the poor "society butterfly," who has to study ways and means, for all she is worth; not the rich American, whose admirable acuteness prevents her from wasting money, even if her dress allowance runs into four figures; and not the smart foreigner, who gets her "tailor-mades" in London, but all her afternoon and carriage frocks in Paris. I am inclined to suspect the wealthy provincial lady, a model of all the virtues, but whose taste is not yet on a level with her banking account. Actresses, of course, order such gowns, but in their case, the dainty frocks are part and parcel of a professional outfit.

Cream and white gowns are responsible for a run on white fur. Ermine is again to the fore. Can it be true that the peeresses are intent on making a practical use of the trimmings of their Coronation robes? I have seen ermine stoles, muffs, and more than one ermine bolero. A lovely stole that I marked for my own was in grey squirrel, bordered with ermine and having a big flat muff to correspond. London is itself again, and the approaching autumn session brings an autumn season in its train. Racing at Kempton has attracted the smart world. Weather has been dry, dull, and cool and the fog fiend shews signs of its approach.

Lord and Lady Feversham are now settled at Duncombe Park, their place in Yorkshire, for the winter season. Lady Feversham was Miss Mabel Graham, daughter of the late Sir James Graham of Netherby, and her marriage took place in the far-away fifties This lady has for very many years past been a conspicuous personage in London society. When young she was herself a great beauty; and since those days she has become the mother of a family of daughters, known all the world over for their unusual loveliness. And these historic charms are said to have been, in great measure, owing to the extraordinary care given to them in childhood by their clever and devoted mother. Some good articles have recently appeared entitled "Mankind in the Making" and Lady Feversham may justly be termed a proficient in the making of woman. She watched the diet of her children, controlled their daily exercise, insisted on hours of rest, and the wearing of veils, trained their figures, and cared for their complexions; and the result of her endeavours was the peerless womanhood of such noted beauties as the late Duchess of Leinster, and of Lady Helen Vincent, Lady Cynthia Graham, and the still unmarried Lady Ulrica Duncombe.

Lady Feversham is famous for her wonderful taste in furniture, flowers and house decoration generally. And she revealed these artistic qualities to an astonished world, in the dreary days of the mid-Victorian era, when the cut of beauty was as forbidden fruit to a generation not yet free from the frosts of Puritanism. She was responsible for the introduction of flowers on the dinner-table, and for the discovery of the charms of the modern lamp and candle shades. In the serious seventies, her boudoir in Belgrave Square was made a nest of beauty, with palms, flowers, pink candle shades, and rich lace curtains, and when such fascinating follies were unknown, or anathema, to the ordinary middle class householder. With regard to table decoration, she pines her faith to a massive somewhat upstanding style of arrangement; and she was the first to start a high bank of ferns or flowers, running down the centre of the table. Her favourite device is a wall of maidenhair fern, unmixed with flowers, and the many wax candles shaded with white or yellow shades. A successful table designed by her at Duncombe Park, was taken from the tints of a corn field; the flowers were red poppies arranged in masses and all over the table were placed groups of ripe wheat ears in imitation of harvest sheaves; the candle shades were in deep red silk.

Lord Suffield is the patron saint of Cromer. The gates of Gunton Park are almost in the town itself; Harbord Lodge is an accessory residence, used by the many members of his extensive family. Lord Hillingdon—one of his numerous sons-in-law— is the owner of Overstrand Hall; and it is; without doubt, owing to the influence of the Harbords, that Cromer has attracted the notice of Royalty, and—as a natural consequence—of many other desirable health-seekers. Scarborough owes much to Lord Londesborough, who is the principal ground landlord of the place. It is a sort of tradition that Lord and Lady Londesborough fill their house for the cricket week; his sister and her husband, Sir George and Lady Eda Sitwell, have a house of their own in the town, and the whole family have done much for the welfare of Scarborough and of its inhabitants. The very walks and drives are named after them—"Lady Edith's Drive," "Lady Grace's Ride," and so on. Skegness, in Lincolnshire, is under the protection of Lord and Lady Scarborough, and Marske-on-the-Sea basks in the smiles of the Fitz William family, of Lord and Lady Zetland, and other Yorkshire potentates Bexhill of course owes its being to the enterprise of Lord de la Warr.

Mr. and Lady Constance Gore have returned to London for the winter. Lady Constance was Lady Constance Milles, and is a sister of Lord Sondes. Her marriage took place in 1885, and she has several pretty children. She is rather small, but very bright and smart-looking, goes about a great deal in London, and belongs to the Newmarket racing set. Lady Constance is one of the society women who remain faithful to Church Parade, and her gowns and hats are always in the forefront of fashion She is one of the smart dressers who favour black and winter and summer, she rings the changes on the prettiest and most expensive of black costumes. Her children's parties are novel and noted entertainments in the London juvenile world.

Lady Constance Gore has a rather interesting set of brothers. Lord Sondes is a tall, fine, handsome man of forty with charming manners, and still a bachelor. He served in South Africa with the East Kent Yeomanry, and his health has never recovered the strain of his experiences there. He is fond of cricket, and was in the Eton eleven. A younger brother, Mr. Henry Milles-Lade, is about thirty-five, and unlike most of the junior members of our great families, is the owner of money and many acres. He came by his riches in a romantic manner, that points a moral to the uses and beauties of civility. He opened a gate for an old lady, who was an entire stranger to him, and in gratitude for this trifling act of courtesy, she left him a fortune and a charming place in Kent. Talking of younger sons, who as everyone knows are an impecunious race, a witty woman invented for them the name of "Little brothers of the rich."

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"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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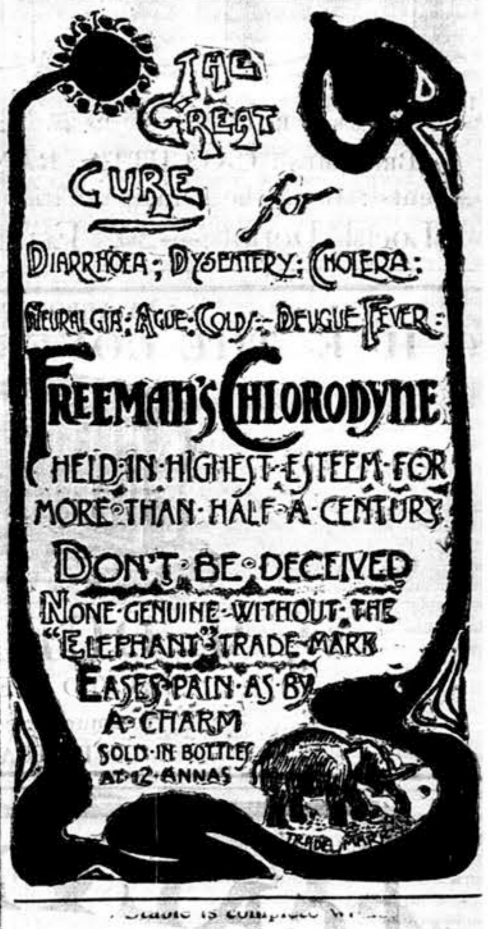

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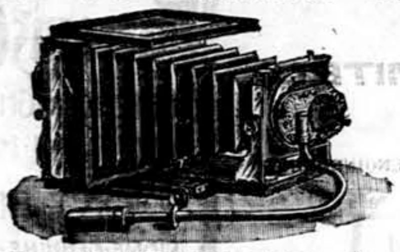

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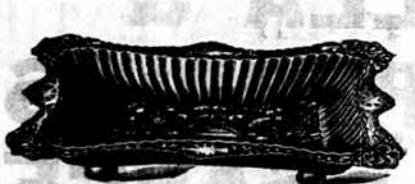
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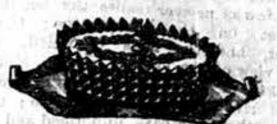
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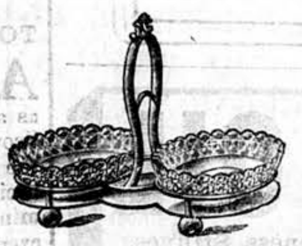
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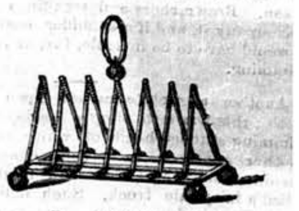
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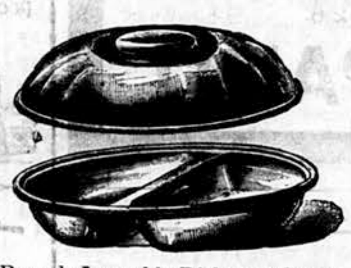
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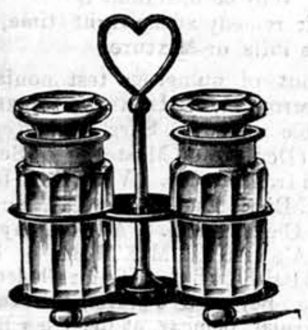
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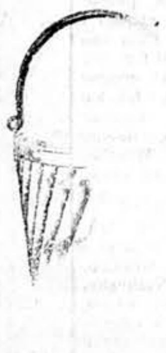
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